The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6521. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

POLITICAL.

Movements Among the Straight-Out Democracy.

The Tammany Candidate Sketched by a Friend.

Republican Meetings in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The Business Community on Greeley's Financial Theories.

Friends of Grant and Wilson at Work in the City.

Counter Movements of the Uncorrupted Democracy in Kentucky—The Projected Louisville Convention Looming Up.

It is very obvious that there is to be a strong, organized movement in Kentucky against the "bargain and sale" which has transformed a renegade Republican into a standard-bearer for the Democratic Party. Greeley's opponents in that State denominate themselves "Straight Democrats," and they have an organ at Louisville entitled the *Jeffersonian Democrat*.

At the recent city election in Louisville the Greeley candidates were beaten by a majority of 5,000. We observe that the Greeley papers are silent on the subject of this result, not even raising an outcry against "election frauds," as in the case of North Carolina. The adverse majority is a little too large for that. Previous to the election the Greeley Press at Louisville called in frantic tones for a united support of the regular ticket. The defeat of the regular ticket, urged the *Courier*, would be a Liberal defeat. "A victory would put the Liberal Party squarely on its way." "We cannot afford to have it go abroad that the Democratic Party has been beaten in the chief city of Kentucky."

Again the *Courier* said:

"We must not suffer it to be said abroad that the Democratic City of Louisville and the Democratic County of Jefferson, at the first election since the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, have gone against the Democracy and against the alliance. Let us stand to our colors now, as we expect to do in the more important election of next November."

Notwithstanding these earnest exhortations to stand by the ticket as a political demonstration, it was beaten, as we have announced, by 5,000.

In three Congressional districts in Michigan, preliminary steps have been taken to send delegates to Louisville.

In Georgia a call is out, signed by a list of twenty names from twenty different counties, for a State Convention at Atlanta on the 20th inst., "for consultation and advisement as to the best course to be pursued in the furtherance and support of the (Democratic) party and constitutional liberty." A full representation from Georgia will undoubtedly be present at Louisville, as there will also be from many other States.

A Picture of a Candidate.

The following is from the New-York *Herald*, a paper favorable to Mr. Greeley, and therefore not likely to do anything toward him in an unkind spirit:

"The Philosopher as he received the company wore his customary state dress, consisting of the claw-hammered coat, linen pants, the leg bottoms of which were rather ambitious, and carried in his hand a black umbrella, and frequently wiped his brow with a red silk handkerchief. He had a word to say to the slough of relatives precipitated upon him, and generally discussed geneological subjects with them in a manner that disclosed what he knew about the earlier branches of the Greeley family."

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, Among his Constituents.

An overwhelming meeting of the Republicans of Brown County, Wisconsin, took place at Green Bay on the 4th inst., to hear Senator Howe in exposition of the issues of the day. His appearance in the most capacious hall in the city was greeted by the largest assemblage that ever found entrance within its walls. The Senator spoke an hour and a half, triumphantly refuting the venomous slanders that have been propagated to prejudice the people against Gen. Grant. He closed with the following suggestions:

"If, on the contrary, there were some who cared nothing for names or principles, but were willing to go for anything or anybody who could give them an office, their course was plain—they manifestly ought to vote for the man who was going to be elected. The speaker could not tell which would be elected, but he could state a fact on which a reasonable calculation could be based; the issue lay between just two men, one of whom Horace Greeley had declared never had been defeated and never would be, and the other of whom never had been elected and never would be."

Opening of the Campaign in Minnesota—Senator Carpenter Vindicating Gen. Grant.

An enthusiastic assemblage of the Republicans of St. Paul was convened in the opera-house in that city on the evening of the 5th inst., to open the campaign in Minnesota in favor of the Administration, and to listen to a speech by Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin. The place of meeting was packed by an attentive auditory, and the address of the speaker of the occasion was a most triumphant vindication of the President from all the aspersions of his political enemies, as well as another illustration of the abilities and logic of his defender. When Mr. Carpenter had concluded his remarks, the vast audience awoke from their wrapt attention, and gave cheer after cheer for Grant and Wilson, shaking the opera-house to its foundations.

The St. Paul *Daily Press*, from which we derive this account, gives the following as the conclusion of Mr. Carpenter's speech:

"The eloquent orator then closed with an earnest appeal to his hearers whether it was safe or advisable to place such a man [as the Democratic nominee] in the Presidential chair—whether they were willing to sacrifice all the results of the war, and take the chances of renewed troubles. One of the questions decided by the war was that there could be no secession, and with secession perished all such results as pensioning rebel soldiers, paying for slaves, or assuming rebel war debts. Do you want to reopen the question? [No! no!] Do you want to vote for Horace Greeley, who within a year has advocated the right of secession, and who has said that the nation would ultimately honor rebel and Union soldiers without distinction? [No! no!] Do you want another war for the Union? Or when Greeley is elected and Boss Tweed in the Treasury, and any Southern States come to Mr. Greeley and ask the privilege of breaking up the Union, are you willing they should have such a permission, which Mr. Greeley says they have a perfect right to do? And if the rebellion received such vast encouragement from Buchanan, how much more would they receive, under similar circumstances, from so ardent a friend as Horace Greeley? By voting for Horace Greeley you vote for secession—you vote for pensions to rebel soldiers—you vote for payment for the slaves—you vote for paying rebel war claims innumerable! Democrats, are you hungry enough for the spoils of office to vote for all that? Liberal Republicans, are your heads sore enough to vote for all that?"

A Liberal Call.

A call for a meeting to organize a Greeley Club at Chillicothe, Ohio, recently issued, bore upon its face as signers the names of thirty-three persons purporting to be "Liberal Republicans." Of these the *Tribune*, published at that place, names five as well-known Democrats. Another signer requests that paper to state that his name was attached to the call without his knowledge or consent; that he never was a Liberal, never intends to be, and has no sympathy with the opponents of Gen. Grant. Another signer says he is a Democrat, never signed or authorized anybody to sign for him, and if he had been asked to do so would have refused his name in such connection. The name of another person was used without his knowledge or consent. The name of still another was used in the same way, and two other signers are minors.

This seems to be the manner in which these manifestations are manufactured. They are then trumpeted through the country as indications of a revolutionary sentiment, but no acknowledgment of their spurious character is ever allowed to be made by the papers which give them publicity, and boast of their importance.

Tioga County—Another Meeting.

A rousing meeting was held by the Republicans of Waverley and vicinity, last Wednesday evening. It was the largest and most enthusiastic gathering ever seen in that village. The auditory were addressed for an hour by Butler G. Noble, heretofore distinguished as an efficient public speaker. Thus the good work goes on!

A Nut Not Easily Cracked.

In declining to answer W. L. Garrison's letter, though he responded so promptly to Speaker Blaine's, Mr. Sumner is regarded as having paid a marked respect for the quality which is so generally considered the better part of valor. Garrison's logic and facts are hardly to be overthrown by the irate Senator; nor is such an antagonist as Garrison to be safely provoked a second time.

Railroad-Train Voting.

It is but fair to remark that the Greeleyites carry the majority—a small one—in about one in five of the canvasses made on the cars. The friends of Grant are in the ascendant the other four times, mostly by a decided expression. It is noticeable that this is in strong contrast with the preliminary trials of strength in 1868. Seymour was then running against Grant, and the train-voting was then as often in his favor as against him.

Gen. Grant's Slanderers Reproved.

A year ago, when the Democrats were slandering Grant in their usual style, the *Tribune* reproved their folly thus:

"We never knew the propagators of such stories to acknowledge their falsity after they had been proved, but this makes little practical difference, for the people know the truth, and will honor their President all the more for the obloquy of which he has been made the victim. Judging from the past, we should say Gen. Grant's enemies are taking the best course to insure his election for another term."

The people still discern the "truth," although the ranks of Gen. Grant's calumniators have been recruited by the *Tribune* itself.

Horace Describes His Friends.

Mr. Greeley, before he became the Tammany candidate, wrote as follows of some of those whose aid he seeks. He said: "Now a Virginia planter, with a straw hat upon his head and a cat-o-nine tails in his hand and a linen coat upon his back, with his mouth full of blasphemy and tobacco, with one wife at home in the great house and a score or two of concubines in the little huts, if he did descend from ancestors without shame and without reproach, has made indeed a descent most decided and most fearful."

Republican Ratification Meeting in Tarrytown.

The Republicans of Tarrytown and vicinity will hold a Grant and Wilson ratification meeting on Thursday evening next, Aug. 15, at 7 o'clock. Lieut.-Gov. Woodford, Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe and D. O. Bradley, Esq., will address the meeting, and Hon. Wm. E. Dodge is expected to preside.

The Growing Belief.

The Washington *Star* says it is safe to say that the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency would be followed by such a depression of property and business interests here as has never been experienced in the history of the District. Yet we have a few citizens thoughtless or selfish or partisan enough to seek to put him in the position to do us all this harm.

The Democrats in North Carolina.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Raleigh: "The Liberals of this State are not discouraged. On the other hand, they have every reason to be hopeful for the Fall campaign." This sounds much like a cognovit. To be "hopeful" is not to be confident or certain. The same writer is of the opinion that the Conservatives have not regarded the Liberal Republican element in the State as of any great consequence heretofore, a statement we are ready to credit, but adds that "they cannot afford to despise any aid they can get from any quarter, and that even the few negroes who will vote with them may turn the scale in their favor.' This intelligence is not of the kind to inspire faith. It goes, in effect, to corroborate the advices we are constantly receiving through Republican sources, to-wit., that the August election in North Carolina leaves no question as to the result in November. The State is fixed irrevocably for Grant.

Putnam County.

An enthusiastic meeting of the voters of District No. 1 of Philipstown, Putnam County, was held on Friday evening, Aug. 9, at Garrison's, to form a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. Eighty voters of the district joined the club, and William D. Garrison was elected President. "The prospect here," writes a correspondent, "is most cheering. There is not one Greeley Republican in the district, and we expect to get 100 out of the 160 votes cast in the district." That is the way to go to work. Let all our friends do likewise.

The Democratic Revolt.

In the call sent out by leading Democrats of the United States for a convention of "Rational Men" at Louisville, Ky., on Sept. 3, is the following pertinent paragraph: "Can Democrats who have boasted that they support 'principles, not men,' agree to falsify their past life by clasping hands with the worst men of the Radical Party—Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Fenton, and the others who rally around Greeley, and would control his Administration if his election can be secured? Who are the men that thus seek for the highest honors and emoluments of this country, and who have obtained the support of the trading politicians of the Tammany school by a promise of dividing the spoils? Without exception they are the bigots, whose bitterness has been evinced for the past twenty years in defamation of their opponents."

That Bargain Stamped.

Blanton Duncan, representing a very large number of prominent Democrats, who are determined to put trusty Democrats in nomination in place of the Tammany candidates, says: "In the North the leaders of this movement are known to be incited by jealousy, rage and revenge, because of their failure to receive the dispensing of patronage from the Government. The entire coalition is a rope of sand, with no cohesive power but that of plunder in perspective. The people have always, and in all countries, placed the stamp of their condemnation upon similar bargains. They will do it again."

Mr. Greeley's Appeal to Virginia.

In May of 1864, when Mr. Greeley's feelings required that he should take President Lincoln's place, fearing that Mr. Lincoln (or anybody other than himself) might possibly do something wrong, he appealed to the chivalry of Virginia in the following characteristic style:

"History proves plainly enough that Virginia was settled by gentlemen of very dubious standing at home—thieves, sharpers, swash-bucklers, Alsatains—what Dean Swift with his usual vigor calls "the spawn of Bridewell and the stews."

Virginians, it will be remembered, were not at that time in a position to vote for even Mr. Greeley, however willing they may be to do so now.

The German Greeley and Brown Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the German Greeley and Brown Central Campaign Club met at No. 146 Fourteenth-street, yesterday afternoon, to organize. The follhwing officers were elected:

President—Anthony Eickhoff.
Vice-President—Moritz Ellinger.
Secretary—Charles E. Wendt.

The Committee is composed of the following:

Theo. Gianhausklee, Dr. Feodor Mierson, John Dilger, Franz Venind, Christopher Bendinger, Charles Kinkel, John H. Timmermann, James Goldsmidt, Claus Puckhaefer, Jacob Koehler, Henry Peters, Prof. Ahrens, Charles Kaiser, Casimir Kronkel, Simon Schwitzler, Anthony Eickhoff, Jacob Windecker, Aaron Arens, Dr. Hartwig Gerke, Peter Cook, John H. Fretjen, Emil Unger, Moritz Ellinger, Germain Hauschel, Franz Koehler, Edward Schlichting, Henry Woltmann, Charles E. Wendt.

The Committee adjourned until Wednesday.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association—An Enthusiastic Meeting.

The Republican organization of the Sixteenth Assembly District met last evening in Demilt Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue. Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon presided. Mr. James McKenna addressed the meeting on the importance of organizing Grant and Wilson Clubs throughout the Eighteenth Ward. The Club of which the speaker was President numbered 275 members on the second night of its meeting, and the material for similar Clubs existed in abundance throughout the Ward, waiting only the hand of the organizer to call them into prosperous existence. Mr. McKenna offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, appointing a committee of three on the organization of Grant and Wilson Clubs in the Sixth Assembly District.

The following resolutions, offered by Capt. M. Cregan, were also adopted unanimously amid great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That in the triumph of Republican principles in the election lately held in the State of North Carolina we behold a happy augury of the success of our Presidential ticket, and we believe that if the great issues involved in the pending contest had been fully understood and appreciated, the Old North State would have rolled up in that canvass, as she will in that soon to come, a Republican majority of 10,000 at least.

Resolved, That we tender to our Republican brethren in the State of North Carolina our warmest thanks for the able, energetic and truly patriotic manner in which, amid many difficulties, the canvass was so gallantly carried to a successful termination.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Association transmit a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed and certified, to the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of the State of North Carolina.

On motion of James H. Little, Secretary of the organization, a resolution authorizing the purchase of a thousand copies of the campaign edition of the TIMES was adopted. Stirring addresses were delivered by Messrs. Stearns, of Georgia, and Peebles, of New-York. The speech of the evening was made in answer to repeated and impatient calls by Gen. Anthon. After tracing the glorious record of the Republican Party from its formation down to the present day, the speaker exposed in scathing language the corrupt intrigues by which an affiliation was secured between the "Liberal" Republicans and the Democratic sympathizers with rebellion. Gen. Anthon impressed on his hearers the vital necessity of preserving the credit of the country abroad. In the darkest hour of our national life our citizens had raised money on their farms and personal property to pour into the Treasury, and our generous friends abroad—the people of Germany and the Netherlands—had lent us their aid, confident that out of it's terrible ordeal our glorious Union would come purer, brighter, stronger, more beautiful than before. After alluding to the fact that the mere nomination of Greeley had caused American securities to deteriorate, the speaker concluded by urging his hearers to organize and defeat a man whose vacillation was a theme on every tongue.

A large number of new members signed the roll before the meeting adjourned.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

Notwithstanding the heat of last night, the large basement hall in Post's Building, corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, was well filled with members of the Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association. Mr. Charles A. Blackie presided, and forty-eight new members were elected, and seventy-five, who had previously been elected, stepped forward and signed the roll. Hon. Isaac Dayton was then introduced, and spoke in relation to organization, the selection of poll clerks and other officers whom it would be their duty to select to attend to their interests at the coming election. With an honest election there would be no fear of the result, and it was their duty to see that in their district the election was honestly carried out. This work should be attended to this month, so as to be ready for the campaign when it opened in earnest.

Mr. Dayton was followed by Mr. James Duke, of Brooklyn, who made a forcible speech. He reviewed Mr. Greeley's career in connection with the Republican Party, showing him ever to have been a weak, vacillating man, whose chief ambition was to obtain notoriety by being singular. He proved him to be and to have been an original secessionist and Union disorganizer. He followed him through his political tergiversations, showing him to have been in full sympathy with rebels by his own acts and writings, his famous Canadian border mission, and his subsequent action in relation to Jeff. Davis. The speaker next reviewed Gen. Grant's career from Shiloh to the Appomattox. Peace at home; the national honor and dignity upheld; the gradual reduction of the national debt, and other matters bearing upon our political existence were reviewed in a masterly style.

The next speaker was Mr. Elwood E. Thorne, a merchant of this City, who has just returned from an extended trip throughout the West, during which he visited Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis, Cincinnati and many other places. He says that Greeley has no support out there, except such as is extended him by political soreheads. He will not get a solitary Republican vote, and the honest Democrats refuse to swallow the pill, notwithstanding it was gilded by the joint action of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions. The general feeling on receiving the news of his nomination was one of relief, for it left no room to doubt but that Gen. Grant would have a straight walk over the course. The little feeling in favor of Greeley at first is rapidly on the wane, and there will be but little left by the time the day of election rolls around.

The meeting then adjourned.

Ninth Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association.

A well-attended meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association was held last evening at their new head-quarters in Bleecker Building. Mr. R. M. Collard, the Chairman, addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks stated that he had made arrangements for regular public meetings, and had secured competent speakers for those occasions. He had also ordered 500 copies of the campaign edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES, so that members would be kept thoroughly posted on election matters. On looking over the long list of names in his hand he could not forbear congratulating the members on the daily accessions to their ranks.

The names of 104 new members were then added to the roll of the Association.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with delight the glorious and, because of its unexpectedness, the more satisfactory victory achieved by our brethren in North Carolina, and we justly regard it as an indication of the coming great national Republican triumph in November.

Resolved, That, stimulated by the noble example of that State, we pledge ourselves anew to use every exertion to accomplish the result thus auspiciously augured.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Twentieth Ward Brooklyn Republicans.

The Twentieth Ward Republican Association held an adjourned meeting last night, at the Chapel, No. 266 Cumberland-street, A. P. Higgins in the chair. Ten applications for membership were referred to the Investigating Committee.

The special business for which the Association met was the nomination of delegates for the Assembly District Convention, to be voted for at the coming primaries, but before this was entered upon Conklin Smith made a motion to appoint a committee of three to supervise the recommending of applicants for places in the Navy-yard from this ward. In offering this motion, Mr. Smith made a violent personal attack on Major Wicks and gentlemen who had been associated with him in the matter of recommending names for Navy-yard employment.

Mr. Smith's motion was finally carried. An attempt was then made by his supporters to compel the President to appoint the Committee on the spot. This President Higgins declined in firm but courteous language to do, and the meeting becoming turbulent, the Chairman put a motion for adjournment, which was carried.

A Change of Secretaries at the Greeley Head-Quarters.

Matters at the Liberal Republican Head-quarters, Glenham Hotel, were gloomy yesterday. Things would have been more cheerful had the shadow of the Sheriff's office been absent. Judge Jasper W. Johnson, Secretary of the Committee, has appointed Major Staples Acting Secretary, in place of John P. Lindsay, who has fallen into the meshes of the law. Chairman Allen considers himself unfortunate in the selection of assistants. But of such is the party of Liberal ideas.

THE GREAT CHAPPAQUACK.

Horace Greeley in His "Native State"—of Twaddling Imbecility.

Remarkable Views of this Planet—It Appears to Him the Size and Smoothness of an Orange.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 12.—Horace Greeley arrived at Concord this morning, from Bradford, at 10 o'clock, and took a special car for Lancaster, accompanied by a party of about fifty persons. Arriving at Tilton, a large crowd had assembled, and Mr. Greeley appeared upon the platform of the car and addressed the people as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MY NATIVE STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE: A few words, which must necessarily be hasty, may be acceptable to some of you. It has been said that our Americans are a little too fond of going abroad to Europe, but I am sure that he is a poor American who does not come back a better American than when he went, who does not appreciate America when he returns. Europe may be in many respects better than America, her population is more thickly settled, her arts and sciences more thoroughly developed, and her apple-trees, I have noticed, have less dead limbs on them than they have in New-Hampshire. But the American who travels through Europe finds reason to appreciate the freedom, the opportunity, the hope of American youth. I hope that the more people that go abroad the more will come back to appreciate the lakes, the skies, the air, the fruitful soil, the gorgeous scenery and glory of our own country. I do assure you, as one who has traveled in Europe, that I could see there no such thing as a people gathering to consider any question of public importance, except of a religious character, and I rejoice that I was born and have been permitted to live here, where the people have everything to say in the management of our institutions. In the hope and belief that our country, free from some entanglements and some embarrassments, is destined to become dearer to all of us, I take my leave.

A general hand-shaking followed the speech, after which the train proceeded.

At Laconia an immense crowd gathered, and Mr. Greeley's appearance was greeted with cheers and music. On being introduced by Hon. E. A. Hibbard, he spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: During the half century that I have been absent—not a resident of the State of New-Hampshire—I have frequented almost eveey part of the State—the south and the west, where I have relatives, and the north, attracted by the beauty and fame of its scenery. I have often wished, and rejoice now to find myself in this, the great central part of the State, which I have long desired to visit. The other day I climbed to the summit of Kearsarge Mountain—somewhat of an effort for one of my weight and years—and from it I saw a grander and bolder country, so full of smiling fields, fruitful orchards, and houses such as laborers in no other country live in, because they cannot afford it. These evidences of general thrift grow from steady industry, because what must be won must be worked for; and that is a fact not to be deplored. I never saw children who were better taught, and people who lived better than those of New-Hampshire, attached, as some of you may be, to the more yielding soil of the West, to Oregon, California and Texas, in time to come, you will all agree with me that there is no better place in which to live and die than the grand old State of New-Hampshire. So, friends, I bid you farewell.

At Plymouth Mr. Greeley was received by a committee, and a national salute was fired, after a speech of welcome from Joseph W. Howe, of New-York. Mr. Greeley responded as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: An absence of half a century from my native State has made me acquainted with many scenes and a participant in many incidents of the time. I find that when two men of opposite convictions and sympathies start from the same point, say New-York, and find themselves in London they become nearer together; at Paris still nearer, and at Rome nearer yet. When they reach Alexandria, in Egypt, they forget the differences of the past, and consider themselves only as friends and countrymen. Like a contemplation of the earth, when near at hand, and the scene is bounded by a small area, the inequalities appear great and the whole surface rugged; but when we view the whole planet at a distance it seems at once as smooth and round as an orange. So it is as we grow older; as our years increase upon us and we come into the decline of life, as I have done, we feel more kindly and charitable toward the views of those with whom we have differed. One of the most beautiful prospects of old age is the kindly and charitable sentiment toward old enemies. So, friends, glad am I to greet you and forget the storms and contentions of the last forty years, and remember only that I am in my native State and that we are all Americans.

Mr. Greeley was met at Plymouth by a Committee of ten to accompany him to Littleton, leaving for the latter place at 10 P. M. At stations along the road—Warren, Woodsville, Lisbon, &c.—crowds of people had assembled to greet him, and Mr. Greeley appeared upon the platform of the car and took them by the hand.

At Lisbon he said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have not the time to meet, as I would gladly do, this expression of your interest in me. I have been often in my native State—not probably in this spot, however—and have met in all my visits many who have known my parents and ancestors. I have always received at their hands a cordial welcome, and have met them as brethren, rejoicing that, although we may have differed in other matters, we were unaltered in a love of our State. When time, in years to come, may be more abundant with me, I hope to visit my State more frequently and reunite the broken link of friendship. In that hope I now bid you adieu.

On arriving at Littleton a committee of reception awaited him, and he was driven in a carriage to Thayer's Hotel. A large procession followed, and his approach was heralded by the firing of guns. At the hotel, John G. Sinclair, of Littleton, welcomed Mr. Greeley in brief but well-chosen remarks, and Mr. Greeley responded as follows:

If I make no response to the political sentiments expressed by my friend, Mr. Sinclair, you will not regard it as implying disrespect to him or to you, or as showing a want of interest on my part in the subject; but a candidate, especially a Presidential candidate, stands in a peculiar light. Whatever he says is liable to be misinterpreted. Those who are not his friends read him wrong. They read what he says upside down, crosswise, and then diagonally, to extract that from it which never was there. The people are considering these subjects, and will, in a short time, pronounce upon them without regard to the aspirations or hopes of either of the candidates. They will take their own view of what concerns their own interests. It has been charged that the greatest native of this State, Daniel Webster, said that no country ever lost its liberties which had a cascade 150 feet high. It is true in all ages and all countries that mountains and mountainous places have been the birthplaces of human liberty. The Tells, the Wallaces and the Hofers sprang forth from the mountains to lead the masses to triumph and freedom. In mountain regions men never lose their rights. Regions like these are regions where men think independently. For us, whose lives are spent in the stifling air of the city, it is good to break away and spend days, and then weeks, in the mountains, to drink in inspiration, not only from the air but from the men. I am glad, not only for the first time, nor for the second, to find myself among the mountain air of New-Hampshire. I would gladly have been here often if my life had not been so busy. I am glad to find myself here even for a day or two, and will go away braced and encouraged.

A brief reception was held, and at 5:20 P. M. Mr. Greeley left for Lancaster. At Whitefield a short stop was made, and, in answer to the cheers of the crowd, Mr. Greeley appeared and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I do not know that I was ever quite so far north as this before in the State of New-Hampshire. I believe all of those who have gone from among the granite hills, north or south, are proud of her history, and are themselves the better for breathing the pure air of her granite hills. With the hope that I may be permitted to visit you again at some future day with more time at my disposal, I bid you farewell.

At the other stations crowds were present to catch a passing glimpse of the candidate for the Presidency.

At 6½ P. M. the train arrived at Lancaster, and crowds of people had gathered at the depot to receive him. A procession was formed and Mr. Greeley was escorted to the Lancaster House amid the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells. He was welcomed to Lancaster by Col. Henry O. Kent, whose guest Mr. Greeley is to be while here, in brief remarks, to which Mr. Greeley responded as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It has never before been my happiness to visit this beautiful village, and yet a native of this State. I have often remembered the day when, more than half a century ago, I left in pursuit of opportunity and possible fortune elsewhere. The years that I have passed away from it have been full of important and remarkable events, and with some of them my name has been somewhat connected, as possibly it may be in the future with other events. I can only say that from the beginning to the end I have tried to pursue that course which seemed to me consistant with eternal justice, and therefore calculated to advance the prosperity of my country and its people. Erring often, doubtless, for human wisdom is at best shortsighted, sometimes harsh, when it would have been wiser and juster to have been temperate and kind. I can only say that from the time when I first entered upon the discussion of public affairs, to this hour I have not much regarded party, considering party always simply a means to an end ten times more important to the well-being and the upright conduct of our Government, of our people. Always acting upon that conviction, I have sometimes alienated friends on this side and friends on that side, now here, now there; but this was indispensable to an independent and honest political conviction. No man has ever yet pursued a thoughtful, observant, manly and independent course without sometimes offending and alienating friends here and there. He must do so if he is to be entirely and rightly faithful to his highest conviction.

[The end of this dispatch was not received before going to Press.]

THE ARMS SALE QUESTION.

Schurz's Mock Grievance Disposed of—Course of Prussia and Austria During the Southern Rebellion—Arms from German Arsenals Freely Sold to the Rebels by German Officers.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 12.—The *Leader* of to-morrow will contain the following letter:

To the Editor of the Leader:

Dr. Canisius, who, during the rebellion of our Southern secessionists, was the United States Consul in Vienna, has given evidence, in his recently-published letter, to the fact that the Austrian and Prussian Governments sold arms of every description to agents who forwarded them to the rebels. Now, at a time when there is so much talk by Carl Schurz and the Liberals about our sale of arms to France, I feel obliged to say what I know about the sale of arms to the Southerners, the legality of which was never doubted by the Germans, so long as they had a hand in it themselves.

In July or August, 1862, I made a trip from Bremen to Hamburg and met in the diligence a personal friend, a First Lieutenant, named Siefert, of the Bremen Hanzatic Battalion and his brother-in-law, a Mr. Borntraeger, a commissioned Landevehr officer, of Dusseldorf, Prussia. In the course of conversation they told me that they were going to Hamburg, in order to send a cargo of muskets, purchased from the arsenals of several German principalities, to the Southern States. This fact is still fresh in my memory, because a dispute arose between us over the question as to whether such a transaction, carried out by military officials, could be considered a legitimate business, the rebels not being an acknowledged belligerent power. The last I heard of the sale was a rumor that the above-named officer had had the worst of it; that is, that he had met with heavy losses. It is, however, beyond my knowledge whether the secessionists ever received the arms or not.

Respectfully yours,
Dr. HERMAN D. MIEIRE.
Editor *Anzieger*.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Hon. Henry Wilson left the City yesterday afternoon for his home.

In the Tenth Ward a German Greeley Veteran Volunteer Company has been formed.

Last week there was a ballot cast at one of the Sharon Springs hotels. Vote polled, 105; for Grant, 102; for "Old Honesty," 3.

Last evening the inhabitants of Richmond, Staten Island, held a meeting and organized a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

German Greeley and Brown meetings were held last night at No. 116 Hester-street for the Tenth Ward, and at No. 217 Spring-street for the Fifth Assembly District.

The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eleventh Ward, Eighth Assembly District, at its last meeting, added considerably to their muster roll. The Club now numbers 150 members.

On Saturday evening a saloon was opened opposite the Democratic Head-quarter of the Eleventh Ward, and a vote of the guests was taken, resulting in 25 votes for Grant and 15 for Greeley.

The Seventh Ward Republican Association met last evening at the head-quarters, Classon-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue. The names of fifty persons were added to the roll before the meeting adjourned.

The soldiers and sailors of the First Assembly District met last evening at No. 163 Duane-street, and formed a temporary organization, subject to the action of the regular meeting, to be held on Thursday next.

The Grant and Wilson Club of Freeport, Long Island, met on Saturday last. Addresses were delivered by Alexander Hagner, Col. W. S. Cogswell and Robert A. Davidson. A glee club was present and performed some excellent selections.

A Greeley and Brown German Club was formed, last night, at No. 66 Essex-street. Permanent officers were elected, viz.: President, George Reininger; Vice-President, Herman Schmidt. Secretary, E. Simon; Treasurer, Jas. Kraemer.

The Third Assembly District Grant and Wilson Club met at No. 146 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, last evening. Nearly all the members of the Club were present, besides a large number of outsiders. Dr. Robinson, of Brooklyn, addressed the meeting.

A meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Greeley and Brown Club was held at Lebanon Hall, Abingdon-square, last night, Mr. Sandford Allen McComber in the chair. The attendance of members was very slim. The main business consisted in perfecting their organization.

A spirited meeting of the Eighth Ward Grant and Wilson Club was held last night, at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, H. A. Kent, President. A number of speeches were made, and an encouraging accession to the roll of membership was received.

A regular monthly meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican (Grant) Association was held last night at the hall, south-east corner of Sackett and Court streets, Brooklyn. William M. Thomas presided. The business was chiefly routine. A large number of names were added to the roll.

A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was formed on Tuesday evening last at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J. Sixty men signed the roll of membership. The custom of forming a club for the *Tribune* has been discontinued, the members believing that that journal has sacrificed body and soul to the Democrats. The TIMES is now the only paper tolerated.

There were ten or twelve forlorn-looking Democrats of the Eighteenth Ward at Klein's Hotel, No. 805 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., last evening. They met to effect a permanent organization for the campaign, but failed. The temporary Chairman tried to be cheerful and to create a show of business, but the proceedings were decidedly flat. It was resolved, however, that the body should be known as the Eighteenth Ward Conservative Campaign Club.

On Saturday last a vote was taken on a Hartford and New-Haven train, the tellers being a "Liberal" and a Grant man. Result: Grant, 113; Greeley, 65; 23 ladies declined to vote. One man, when questioned as to his choice, said: "I am a Democrat, but I am not a Tammany man; put me down for Grant." Several gentlemen who voted for Greeley stated that should the Democrats nominate a regular ticket at Louisville they would repudiate the philosopher.

Grant and Wilson Banner-Raising in the Fourth Assembly District.

Last evening the largest and most enthusiastic Republican meeting ever witnessed in the Fourth Assembly District took place in East Broadway, the occasion being the raising of a Grant and Wilson banner by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Seventh Ward. A wagon was placed opposite the head-quarters of the Club, No. 115 East Broadway, covered with the national flag, and was occupied by a band of music and the speakers of the evening. Soon after 8 o'clock the banner was unfurled, amid the cheers of an assembly numbering over 2,000 persons.

Mr. Charles E. Abbott then took the chair and read the following resolutions:

Whereas, The great mass of the incorruptible and honestly disinterested portion of the American people view the present Administration of Ulysses S. Grant with a cordial degree of satisfaction, only equaled by the gratitude they feel in contemplating his glorious record as a soldier; a record that never can nor never will be obliterated, and will only shine the brighter when the clouds of calumny and vituperation are dissipated under the clear sunlight of the people's verdict in November.

Resolved, That we, the soldiers and sailors of the Fourth Assembly District, Seventh Ward, City of New-York, believing that one good term deserves another, earnestly pledge our support to the man whom Horace Greeley says "never has been defeated, and never will be."

Resolved, That we recognize in Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, our candidate for Vice-President, that freedom from egotism, with a mind unimpaired by personal hatred, which appear to be the distinguishing characteristics of his colleague in the Senate. We recognize him as a clear-minded statesman, and a man after the people's own heart.

Resolved, That inasmuch as we fought in the field and on the sea to maintain our country indivisible, we are determined to follow our old leader, and in November we will walk victorious over the political field, and make sure the foundations of our Republic by placing for four years longer in the Executive chair our soldier-statesman, Ulysses Sidney Grant.

Gen. Henry E. Davies then addressed the meeting, and after comparing the qualities of the two candidates for the Presidency, strongly advocated the re-election of Gen. Grant.

Gen. Jos. C. Jackson, who was received with prolonged cheering, said the Liberal Republicans were composed of three classes—first, those who have been disappointed in seeking for office; second, those who expect to obtain offices by Greeley's election; and, third, those who are honest voters, but as yet are undecided which course to pursue, but will probably in end vote for Grant in preference to the Sage of Chappaqua. [Cheers.] He (the speaker) noticed in a St. Louis paper an appeal to Gov. Brown to protect Missouri from the Kuklux thieves and murderers. Why, said he, during the war the New-York *Tribune* was excluded by Gen. McClellan from circulation among the Army of the Potomac, in the Peninsula, in consequence of its articles breeding trouble among the men. In conclusion Gen. Jackson said: Vote for Grant, the leader of our army, and Wilson, the most patriotic Senator in the country. [Cheers.]

Col. B. T. Morgan said he was glad to see the soldiers and sailors throw their banners to the breeze with the partisans of the greatest General in the world, representing Grant as their leader and ruler. Grant is the head of the Republican Party, while the party who nominated Greeley are the same who pronounced the war a failure. Was it, he asked, a failure or a victory? [Cheers.] It was a victory; and so let us place again in the Presidential chair a man who has been tried, and against whom no fault can be found. [Cheers.]

Major Bullard, who next addressed the meeting, said he was glad to find the old Seventh Ward going for Grant and Wilson, in spite of the action of the Democratic Party.

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for Grant and Wilson, and three groans for Greeley and Brown.

The officers of the Club are: President, Capt. John E. Domley; First Vice-President, Jones Thompson; Second Vice-President, Thos. H. C. Kinkain; Recording Secretary, Henry Stanford; Financial Secretary, Alfred Dickinson; Corresponding Secretary, E. W. Thompson; Treasurer, Richard Dalton; Commandant, Jos. Hatfield.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Somerville Republicans on the War Path.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 12.—The Tanners' Club of this place, 100 strong, and drum corps, accompanied by the Union League Cornet and full colored band, paraded this evening in honor of the victory in North Carolina. Marching to Raritan, they were received by the Republican Club of that place, and an enthusiastic out-door meeting was held. Speeches were made by Hon. F. J. Frelinghuysen, and by J. Zaver Page. The Somerset Republicans are wide awake.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Presents to Seamen for Gallant Conduct in Saving Lives—Several American Officers Among the Recipients.

OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—The Marine Department have selected a number of presents to be made to seamen who have saved life or property, or performed other meritorious services in connection with shipping of the Dominion. Among the awards will be an aneroid to Richard H. Hooper, chief mate of the steamer George Cromwell, of New-York, for gallant conduct on the occasion of the rescue of the men of the brigantine Export, of Annapolis, N. S.; a marine glass to A. Coombs, master of the brig Eilen Bernard, of Boston; an aneroid to John Orsato, master of brig Canada, of Jersey; a marine glass to William S. Samuels, second officer of the Horatio Harris, of Boston; a gold watch to W. Hill, commander of the American ship John Patten; binnacle glass to Charles Fletcher Daring, master of the American steamer Tilley; binnacle glass to Capt. Davis Thomas, master of the ship William Jones, of Newport.

The Steamer Bristol Afloat Again.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12.—The steamer Charlotte, from this city, commenced pumping on the steamer Bristol at 3:50 yesterday afternoon, aided by two pumps from Boston. The Charlotte pumped eleven and three-quarter hours and the others ten hours. The Bristol was got afloat at midnight, and was towed to an anchorage of seven fathoms of water, when the pumps were again put in use, working two hours longer. At 9 o'clock this morning the Bristol was getting up steam to go to Newport, where the break will be planked over, and the steamer sent to New-York to complete repairs.

A dispatch just received states that the steamer Bristol reached Long Wharf, Newport, at noon, and after discharging the remainder of her freight will proceed to New-York.

A Desperado in Custody After Fatally Wounding a Man and Firing on the Officer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Samuel W. Cheeseman, of Maine, who, with his brother, James Cheeseman, had purchased an ice business in this city, was shot this afternoon by a desperado named Barney Wood, who was formerly employed in the ice business here. Thirteen buck-shot penetrated his groin and abdomen, inflicting, probably, fatal wounds. Woods escaped, declaring that he never would be taken alive, but he was subsequently arrested after firing a shot from his carbine at Lieut. Grassford, of the Police force, who made the arrest. The latter shot did not take effect.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Congressman Kelly, of Pennsylvania, speaks for Grant to-night in San Francisco.

D. O. Clark's barn, at East Milton, Mass., was burned on Sunday night by an incendiary.

Advices from Fort Garry, Manitoba, say harvesting is going on vigorously. The crops are amazingly large.

Henry Martin, a cooper, fell a distance of forty feet in a store in Boston, yesterday morning, receiving probably fatal injuries.

Second Assistant Engineer Edward Aspald has been ordered to duty on board the Nansemond, at Savannah.

The weather on Mount Washington, New-Hampshire, is very cold, and heavy overcoats and shawls are in demand.

The First National Bank of Jefferson, Ohio, capital $100,000, has been authorized to commence business.

The son of Capt. Barker, of Newcastle, Me., aged eight years, was drowned there on Friday, by falling from the steam-boat wharf.

Mrs. Michael Lilly, of Hudson, N. Y., dropped dead in the house of a neighbor, on Sunday, of apoplexy. She was fifty years old.

The United States steamer Tuscarora arrived at Funchal, Madeira, on the 17th of July. The health of the officers and crew was excellent.

Bernard Avegno, a well-known New-Orleans broker, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. It is supposed he died of heart disease.

First Lieut. L. C. Hooper, of the Revenue Marine service, has been ordered to duty on board the revenue steamer Fessenden, at Detroit.

On Saturday night, John B. Hull's barn, on Sixth-street, Dover, N. H., was struck by lightning, and burned, with the other outbuildings, and his house seriously damaged.

Thomas Smith, aged eighty, who has been Librarian of the Bangor Mercantile Library for twenty-three years, died yesterday morning at Hartland, Me, where he was visiting.

The body of Abigail Weeks, aged eighty-six, was found near Sand Hill, New-Hampshire, on Saturday. It is supposed that she went out to walk, and loosing her way, perished from exposure to the storm.

White Berlin gloves and campaign hats having been added to the uniform of the enlisted men of the army, the yearly allowance of these articles to each soldier is fixed at eight pairs of gloves and one hat.

David R. Brown, who recently served out his sentence of fourteen years in the Massachusetts State Prison for procuring an abortion, was arrested on Sunday, in Boston, for a like offense on Catharine Van Weser, aged eighteen years, a native of Holland.

J. D. Lang, of the Indian Commissioners, and John McDonald, of St. Louis, left St. Louis on Sunday night, under orders of the Secretary of the Interior, to endeavor to purchase a large portion of the Ute Indians' reservation in Southern Colorado, and throw it open to white settlers.

An express train on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, due in St. Louis yesterday, ran through a misplaced switch at Dardenne, throwing the engine, baggage and smoking cars from the track and killing Thomas De Clare, the fireman, and seriously injuring Frand Biurtte, the engineer.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Reports in Circulation in Geneva as to a Decision.

Regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron in England.

Gwendolin the Winner of the Prince of Wales Cup.

The Crew of the Sappho Dismissed for Insubordination.

Another Mexican Outrage Within the Texan Border.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

Supposed Decision on England's Responsibility—Rumors Respecting the Proceedings of the Board.

GENEVA, Aug. 12.—Mr. Cohen, the English barrister who drew up the report for the Crown on the subject of the American claims for losses sustained by the mercantile marine of the United States, has been summoned here from London. This gives rise to the conjecture that a decision has been rendered by the Board upon the general question of England's responsibility for the direct losses claimed by America, and that Mr. Cohen is called in to assist the British counsel in arguing upon the amount of damages to be assessed by the Board.

One of the many reports current here concerning the proceedings of the Board and the present position of the arbitration is that after the cases of the two Governments were presented counsel on either side went into a long discussion regarding England's responsibility, the arguments bearing mainly upon the questions whether the British authorities had exercised due diligence to prevent the Confederate cruisers from escaping out of ports, and whether any such responsibility as America claims followed upon the permission to said cruisers to take coal at British stations. Sir Roundell Palmer opened the discussion on these points, and spoke at great length in support of the positions taken in the British case. Messrs. Waite, Evarts and Cushing replied, the latter closing the argument on behalf of the United States.

In his summing up Mr. Cushing strongly urged the point that the same diligence upon the part of the British authorities which afterward served to detain the Confederate rams would have been equally effectual in preventing the escape of the cruisers, had it been exercised with reference to them.

LONDON, Aug. 13—6 A. M.—The *Daily News* discredits disquieting rumors about the progress of arbitration at Geneva.

YACHTING.

Regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron—The Winner of the Prince of Wales Cup, Gwendolin—Toronto Yacht Races.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Royal Yacht Squadron regatta was brought to a conclusion on Saturday. The Challenge Cup presented by the Prince of Wales was won by Mayor Ewing's schooner yacht Gwendolin. At one time during the race Mr. Ashbury's yacht Livonia was three miles ahead of all the other vessels and undoubtedly would have won the cup had not her progress been stopped by the carrying away of her maintopmast.

TORONTO, Aug. 12.—At the regatta on Saturday the yacht race was won by Brunette, of Hamilton, beating Ina, Oriel and Ripple. Distance 35 miles. Time—5:36.

Trouble on Board the Sappho—Her Crew Dismissed.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The crew of the American yacht Sappho have been dismissed, in consequence of insubordination.

The Cape May Regatta.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 12.—In the regatta today Metropolitan, of the twenty-four-foot yachts, took the first prize, and Columbia, of the fifteen-foot yachts, took the second prize. To-night a grand hop was given the yachtmen at the Sea Breeze Hotel, when the prizes, which consisted of magnificent articles of silver-ware, were awarded.

ANOTHER MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

A Frontier Merchant Shot in his Carriage by an Officer of Cortina's Troops.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 11.—Another atrocious assassination has occurred about forty miles above this place. Mr. Alexander and Mr. Simon, prominent frontier merchants, left here in a carriage last evening for Rio Grande City. About daylight three notorious Mexicans passed them, one of whom fired into the carriage, killing Mr. Alexander instantly. Mr. Simon escaped by leaping to the bushes. The assassins fled to Mexico. Great excitement prevailed when the corpse was brought in. An inquest was immediately held, the verdict being that Mr. Alexander was killed by an officer of Cortina's troops. A strong feeling is manifested to organize a force and pursue these Mexican murderers. The Depredations Commissioners were all present at the inquest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gen. Sherman at Aldershott—Catholic Celebration of the Anniversary of the Repeal Acts.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Gen. Sherman visited the camp at Aldershott yesterday, and had a very pleasant reception from the officers.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—The Catholics in Ireland are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the passage of the Repeal act. The leading Orange officers advise Orangemen not to interfere with the celebration.

Another Princess—Entertainment to Mr. Stanley at the Garrick.

LONDON, Aug. 13—6 A. M.—The Princess Helena, wife of Prince Christian, has been delidered of a daughter.

The representatives of the London press entertained Mr. Stanley at the Garrick Club last night.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—The anniversary of the relief of Londonderry was celebrated at that city today. There was no disturbance.

SWITZERLAND.

Destruction of a Great Cotton-Mill by Fire in Geneva—Eight Hundred Hands Out of Employment.

GENEVA, Aug. 12.—One of the most extensive cotton factories in this city was destroyed to-night by fire. The loss is estimated at 10,000,000 francs. Eight hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

Another Alleged Greeleyite Repudiates the Relationship.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Aug. 11.—Major Church Howe, Ex-United States Marshal for Wyoming Territory, denies the report that he is a Greeley man. He will take the stump in Nebraska for Grant and Wilson, in September.

Politicians Gathered at Saratoga—Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee Today.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—A large number of politicians are in town today. Among them are Messrs. Tilden, Richmond, C. S. Spencer, John Cochrane, Gen. Jones, Mr. Kingsley, of Brooklyn, and Jacob Sharpe.

The Democratic State Central Committee meet here to-morrow, to fix the time and place for the meeting of the State Convention.

CITY FRAUDS.

Important Report of a Committee of the Corporation.

How the City Railroad Companies Evaded Their Just Obligations—The Permit Bureau—Who Keeps the Money?

The following report of the Committee on Law of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was to have been presented at the meeting of the Board called for 2 P. M. yesterday. A quorum did not assemble, and the meeting was adjourned to the 19th inst.:

To the President and Members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of this Board, held May 2, 1872, there was referred to the undersigned, your Committee on Law, the following resolution:

That the counsel to the Corporation be directed to commence proceedings against the Third-avenue Railroad Company for the recovery of all sums due under an agreement between the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York and the said Railroad Company for license fee.

Your Committee has made a very careful investigation for the purpose of ascertaining if the ordinance relative to license fees was enforced, and if any cause existed to enforce the resolution foregoing. Your Committee, therefore, offer to your honorable body the annexed report, and desire to state that in investigating this matter they have gained a good deal of information bearing upon this subject, and have, therefore, in the report detailed their labors, and your Committee recommend the adoption of the following as a substitute for the foregoing resolution:

That the Controller be directed to proceed without delay to collect, by suit or otherwise, from the various railway corporations running in the City and County of New-York, or having their termini therein, all moneys due the City and County of New-York by said railway corporations by whatever name or nature, said moneys may be known or due; and, further,

That the Controller report to the Common Council on the first day of each month, as to what progress has been made in the collection of the moneys due, above referred to, and he is directed to continue said monthly reports until the moneys are fully paid, the first report to be made on the first day of the month succeeding the passage of this resolution; and, further,

That all resolutions or ordinances or parts of resolutions or ordinances inconsistent with these resolutions are hereby rescinded and repealed, for the purpose of these resolutions only; otherwise they shall remain in full force and virtue as though these resolutions did not exist.

CAR LICENSE FEES.

The following tabular statement, taken from the vouchers in the Controller's Office and from accounts kept in the Permit Bureau of the Mayor's Office, from 1859 to 1871 inclusive, shows the amount of money actually received for car license fees. The first moneys returned since the organization of the various City horse railway companies was in 1859. A careful investigation failed to show any moneys paid previous to this date. It will be seen by this statement that but five of all our City horse railway companies have paid any license fees, or are paying at the present time; and of these five, two—the Harlem or Fourth-avenue—paid for the first time, once in 1859, and since then nothing; and the second, (the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company,) paid in the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, and then ceased to pay. Thus it is seen that but three of our City railway companies are carrying out their agreement with the City, and all the rest are violating the City ordinance in respect to license fees.

[The ordinance referred to was approved by the Mayor Dec. 3, 1858, and provides that each and every passenger railroad-car running in the City below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street shall pay $50 annually for a license, except one-horse cars, for which the license fee is $25. A penalty of $50 attaches for running a car without a license.

Below is a list of the defaulting railway companies, with other information:

	Cars.	Horses.
Central Park North and East River Railroad Company	90	550
Second-avenue Railroad Company	75	600
Third-avenue Railroad Company to Harlem	220	2,000
Fourth-avenue Railroad Company	82	750
Seventh-avenue and Broadway	115	500
Avenue C Railroad Company	38	250
Dry Dock and East Broadway, and Battery, Fourteenth-street, Courtlandt-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company	135	1,080
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad Company	16	96
Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Company	55	400
Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Company	35	340

Making 859 cars paying no license fees, or a loss to the City annually of $42,950, caused by the non-enforcement of the City ordinance referred to.

The arrears due, for the recovery of which immediate proceedings should be taken, amount to $500,000.

The following corporations are the only ones performing their part of the agreement for the franchise granted them by the people: Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue roads. It is a great injustice to compel these three corporations to pay, and let the others off scot free.

The new branch of the Third-avenue line, called the Grand Central, has been omitted, as no definite information as to the number of cars was obtained. This line pays no license fee, and comes under the head of the defaulting companies.

Since the commencement of this investigation the Dry-Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad has paid on its Grand-street extension $3,377 46, being arrears of five years. The Avenue C Company has been called upon by the Collector of City Revenue to pay the amount due under an act of the Legislature. The Vice-President of the road has promised to pay.

In comparing the amount of money paid by stage companies since the introduction of horse railroads, it is seen that from 1859 to 1871 the stage companies have paid into the City Treasury $10,823 50 more than the railroad companies, although the stage companies were being fast wiped out by the railroads. The following is a table of payments made by the stage and railroad companies since 1859:

	Railroads.	Stages.
1859	$5,675 00	$20,105 50
1860	5,900 00	11,698 00
1861	6,170 00	11,490 00
1862	5,705 00	11,740 00
1863	7,405 00	7,900 00
1864	9,205 00	4,100 00
1865	7,100 00	6,100 00
1866	8,550 00	6,020 00
1867	7,150 00	5,120 00
1868	7,150 00	6,060 00
1869	7,850 00	5,280 00
1870	8,960 00	5,300 00
1871	8,650 00	5,280 00
Total	$95,370 00	$106,193 50

THE BUREAU OF PERMITS.—The Bureau of Permits in the City Hall is under the special control and management of the Mayor. He appoints a Marshal and his assistants, who keep the accounts and control of the bureau. The permits vary in price from $2 to $20.

The following statement of moneys paid into the Treasury show that the receipts of the Bureau vary considerably:

In 1866, (net, after paying expenses of Bureau)	$23,077 72
1867, (net, after paying expenses of Bureau)	21,714 63
1868	23,491 12

In 1869, no deposit of money was made until the end of the year, when the Controller (R. B. Connolly,) reported having received from the Mayor's Office, as the proceeds of the Bureau of Permits, for the twelve months, the sum of $12,889 16, or only about one-half of what was paid in 1866. In 1870, no deposit whatever seems to have been made, but in 1871 a return was made for 1870, as follows:

Amount received	$38,646 00
Expense in collecting same	34,896 05
Balance to the City Treasury for 1871	$3,749 95

In other words it cost $34,896 05 to collect $38,646.

In 1871 the returns were:

Receipts	$43,903 00
Expense of Collection	31,798 08

Balance to City Treasury, $12,104 92, a sum nearly four times as large as the balance in 1870.

This problem will be solved by an examination of the pay-roll of this Department for 1871, which shows that there were twenty-three employes in the bureau. These continued drawing pay until November, 1871, when their salaries were reduced fifty per cent. and the force reduced to six men. The number now on the pay-roll has not been ascertained. But the fact remains that the cost of collecting money in this bureau is enormous, and calls for an extended investigation, if not for the abolishment of the bureau by the repeal of the ordinance under which it was created.

In examining the accounts of the Permit Bureau it is shown by the vouchers in the Controller's office that the first Marshal made daily returns of moneys received previous to 1868. In that year the practice of making monthly returns was introduced, and in 1869 the monthly returns were discontinued, and a return made at the close of the year. In 1870 no return was made, and in 1871 the return for 1870 was furnished. In 1871 the return was made at the close of the year.

From this it would seem that either the head of the Department, (the Mayor,) or some one of his assistants, keeps the money in his possession until either of them sees fit to make a return to the City Treasury.

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF RAILROADS.

A statement was submitted giving in detail the assessed valuation of the personal property of the various City railroads, as also of the Hudson River and New-Haven Railroad. Taking the Third-avenue Railroad Company as being the wealthiest City railroad corporation, the following comment is made upon the way in which this corporation has been assessed: In 1856 this corporation was assessed, as per statement, $650,000 on their personal property. In the following year, 1857, it was assessed $189,856. The next year it was again raised to the large sum, as compared with 1857, of $809,225. Since 1858 the assessments decreased gradually to insignificant sums, until in 1870 the Company was not assessed at all; the same in 1871 and 1872.

ASSESSMENT OF FOURTH-AVENUE RAILROAD DEPOT FOR 1872.

The property of the New-York and Harlem Railroad on Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, is assessed for 1872 at $377,000. This same property was assessed last year at $480,000, being a decrease of $103,000, although all private property in the Ward (Twenty-first) has been increased in valuation.

FRANCIS J. GEIS, Chairman,
ISAAC ROBINSON,
JOSEPH P. SHACK.

ROWING.

A Trip Around Manhattan Island—Interesting Account of the Journey—Notes.

The Atlantic Boat Club, of Hoboken, has been since its organization a lively and active body; its members fully appreciate the advantages to be derived from this excellent and innocent amusement, and their facilities for indulging the same are unexcelled; they own a commodious boat-house and a large number of the various styles of boats in use, and the latter are daily seen floating over the water off the Elysian Fields. The Gulick Boat Club, located at the foot of Christopher-street, has always taken a prominent part in the boating circles about the Metropolis, and was one of the strong pillars of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, of which they still hold the six-oared championship. Since the opening of the present season many of the young men have flocked to the standard of the Gulicks, infusing new life and vigor into the organization. The two Clubs mentioned are on such terms as we desire to see existing among all bodies whose object is the promotion of a health-giving exercise and friendly rivalry. The several races between the two Clubs, of which our readers were informed at the time, drew them still closer together, and on a late occasion of this kind the recent trip was planned.

The Gulicks left their house a little before 10 o'clock on the morning of Sunday last, and called for their neighbors on the other side of the Hudson; the latter were found in readiness, and the little fleet got under way without much delay, the several boats being manned as follows:

Atlantic's Ten-oared Barge.—J. G. Wissingen, bow; Nathan Hicks, George Hadley, Charles Worden, Jaques Ballin, J. Edward Russell, M. T. Judge, John W. Browning, James Reed, Geo. Munson, stroke; Joseph Russell, coxswain; Artour Kiel, assistant coxswain.

Gulick Eight-oared Barge.—Fred Ritchey, bow; H. F. Moore, John Ritchey, Gustav Becker, J. Harry Kobbe, John T. Logan, Henry Loman, John Bryson, stroke; John Devlin, coxswain; Fred J. Engelhardt, secretary to the expedition; John O'Hara, bow lookout.

Atlantic's Four-oared Barge Hannah.—Joseph Benson, bow; George Perry, Dick McQueen, Robert Leiman, stroke; J. L. Livingston, coxswain.

As it was doubtful whether we would find a Livingston on the way, we took one with us, also two bottles of medicine, a box of dried vegetables for fumigation, and a box of lucifers. With colors set fore and aft, the lines were cast off at 10¼, Mr. Andrew J. Dupignac leading the fleet in a little seventeen-foot race-boat. The boats glided swiftly down toward the Battery on the last of the ebb tide; the wind south-south-west, the weather warm and the water fine. Passed many excursions going up the Hudson, and after the Battery was rounded and our party had fairly entered the East River with the young flood, many barges and excursion-boats were discovered making ready for their trips, decked out with a profusion of bunting, and all crowded. It was deemed advisable to halt here and give each man a dose of the medicine, a mild tonic, to counteract the change of air, also to light the fumigators to keep the mosquitoes away. The journey was now enlivened by a rather dreamy little ditty, which told in a rather monotonous manner how the Chappaqua Farmer went for clams, but came back without even one. This led to politics, but your "special" was soon compelled to take it for granted that the majority were Grant men. All confessed that they read the TIMES, both on account of its politics and boating news, it being generally admitted that information was always to be found in these columns in advance of any other daily. Off the foot of Twenty-eighth-street two boats were spoken belonging to the Friendship Boat Club, and as the fleet passed up the river the scene became more and more animated. A large number of yachts and sail-boats lazily floated about, there being but a light breeze. Our fleet landed at the Woods of the Jones', and found the place rather empty and the refreshment obtained thin and poor, in contradistinction to the charges, which were heavy. After a brief stay the party re-embarked and pointed the bows of their several boats toward the Harlem River, leaving the celebrated Summer resort, Blackwell's Island, on the eastern or starboard side, and the rather unromantic portion of the Metropolis, consisting of "Shantydom," on the port side. At a quarter past meridian a barge and gig belonging to the Gramercys were discovered awaiting the circumnavigators; at 12:25 they met, and the customary salutation, "oars apeak," being got through with with more or less precision, the five boats formed in line, pulling toward the new settlement on the Harlem River. It was a beautiful and picturesque sight, the boats all made to look their best, and the rowers pulling regularly, the flags and uniforms forming a pleasant contrast. The boat-house of the Gramercys was reached at a little before 1 o'clock, and ample provision had been made for the comfort of the expected guests. The latter, after a hearty greeting, plunged into their favorite element to cool their bodies after the toil of the morning. Two very pleasant hours were spent, during which members of the several clubs on the river dropped in, and then all the boats were again manned, the Gramercys taking out two barges and a gig to escort their visitors. They parted at McComb's Dam with the usual formalities and warm expressions of good-fellowship, promising to meet again, if possible, before the comet annihilated this poor little mundane sphere. The Atlantic-Gulick fleet then rowed on into Spuyten Duyvel Creek to Kingsbridge, which is really a dangerous passage. The large volume of water is here forced through a very narrow outlet, shooting through the little gap with fearful velocity, a seething, riotous mass, through which the several boats passed in safety, steered by the veterans at the helm; at about 5½ they passed under the railroad bridge and found themselves once more upon the Hudson, again heading south on the second ebb tide. With the exception of a stop at Pleasant Valley, the journey home was uninterrupted, the quarter moon lighting them in a little after 9 o'clock. All were profuse in their expressions of delight, many having made the trip for the first time.

The Fall season in boating is now beginning, and will, no doubt, prove a lively one.

NOTES.

The Atlantic Boat Club, of Hoboken, has challenged the Gulick Boat Club, of this City, to a six-oared shell race. The Gulick Club meets this evening, and the challenge will no doubt be accepted. The crew selected by the Atlantics will be composed as follows: Joseph W. Benson, bow; Joseph Livingston, Dick McGreen, George C. Power, George Perry, Robert Leiman, stroke.

The annual club races of the Atlantic Boat Club will take place Sept. 7, over the old association course, consisting of a senior scull race, a junior scull race and a gig race.

The annual regatta of the Atalanta Boat Club will be held to-morrow on the new association course at Pleasant Valley, and promises to be one of the brilliant old-time affairs of which so little has been seen in later years. Invitations have been extended to several clubs to witness this event, and ample provision has been made for the comfort of their guests. The races will include the senior single-scull championship, in shells, and the junior championship in working-boats.

The convention of amateurs will be held on the 28th of this month, and our New-York clubs seem now to awaken to the necessity of such a step, and delegates are elected to represent them.

The match race between Deeley and Engelhardt comes off on the convention day, 28th, at Pleasant Valley.

River Boats at Auction—The Last of the "Hancock" Line.

The New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company, better known as the "Hancock" line, having recently gone into bankruptcy, two of its steamers—the C. Vanderbilt and Golden Gate—were disposed of yesterday, at the auction-rooms of J. A. Draper, No. 112 Pearl-street. The Vanderbilt—a sidewheel steamer of 310 feet in length, and capable of accommodating 600 passengers, built six years since—was sold to Mr. Addison Kammeck for $31,000, which is nearly two-thirds of her original cost, while the Golden Gate, used as a tender between Troy and Albany, was purchased by Mr. M. Miller for $3,400—about half the cost of building. The Connecticut—sister vessel to the Vanderbilt, and the only remaining property of the Company—will come under the hammer early next week.

The New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company was started six years ago by Capt. O. S. Hancock, a veteran in river navigation, and with the low rates which it adopted soon received a fair share of the freight and passage business. With the Spring of 1871, however, a bitter rivalry arose with another line, to meet which Capt. Hancock reduced the rate of passage on his steamers to half a dollar. The rival company responded by a further reduction to ten cents, but not to be outdone, the Captain crowded all the passengers he could get on board his steamers and brought them to the Metropolis free of charge.

So intense was the rivalry that on certain occasions a premium was offered for passengers, so that one steamer might enjoy the honor of bringing down a fuller crew than its rival. After a while a truce was brought about, but somehow the "Hancock" line did not prosper very much during the latter part of last Summer, or in the earlier months of the present season, and a week or two since it hauled off its steamers and closed its accounts.

ALABAMA.

What an Alabamian Thinks of the State of Affairs in the South—Greeley and the Kuklux.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

GAINESVILLE, Ala., Friday, Aug. 2, 1872.

As it is very evident many of the firm friends of the Union in the Northern States are being misled by the demagogues and hungry office-hunters as to the real condition of affairs in the South, I have concluded to write you a letter on the issues involved in the present canvass. It has been pithily and truthfully observed that the election of Gen. Grant in November is a "necessity." This is indeed a solemn truth, which the North should never for a moment lose sight of in this canvass.

Why do I say the re-election of Gen. Grant is a political and national necessity? It is necessary to secure the fruits of the war, so heroically waged by the North to prevent the disruption of the Union; it is necessary to protect the four millions of colored people in the enjoyment of the rights conferred on them by the National Government; it is necessary to foster and build up in the late rebel States a party that shall be friendly to the Federal Union and able to counteract the secession feeling now smoldering in the hearts of the frantic leaders of the rebellion, and ready to burst forth on a proper occasion. The election of Mr. Greeley would be the triumph of the secession element in the South. With the secession party in power in the South the most deplorable results would follow, affecting the North as well as the South. John Forsyth has already declared in the Mobile *Register* that in case Mr. Greeley shall be elected he will owe his election to the Democratic Party, and consequently the Democrats will control his Administration. This is the feeling and belief of the secession party in the South, and it is the chief ground of the support they accord Mr. Greeley. Indeed, Mr. Greeley has himself given them to understand that this feeling and belief are not misplaced or unfounded, since he has stated that he will not scrutinize the political antecedents of men, but regard the mere support of himself as a test of political orthodoxy. Under this rule the most bitter and unrepentant secessionists can be appointed to positions in the Cabinet, and thus control his Administration at their pleasure. No scruples of conscience or modesty will deter them from seeking and accepting the highest offices, and no scruples will deter them from re-enacting the part played by Jno. B. Floyd, Howell Cobb, &c., in 1861, while members of Buchanan's Cabinet.

The secession orators in the South attack President Grant most bitterly and fiercely on account of his approval of the Enforcement laws and his attempts to execute them in the South. This is the very essence of their malignant hostility to him. The whole Order of the Kuklux is for Mr. Greeley and against Gen. Grant. That alone speaks volumes for Gen. Grant. It is a good sign that a public officer has faithfully discharged his duty when the lawless, the vicious, the violent and the factions combine to defeat him, by fair and foul means. The Kuklux was an organized order, bound by the most fearful oaths to secresy, even at the hazard of perjury, and was formed to reinstate the secession party in power. It was literally a Democratic order; it was guided and manipulated by Democratic politicians in each county and State, and murder, assassination, &c., were its darling means of propagation. This was the order (for repressing which Gen. Grant incurred the implacable hatred of Southern Democrats) which is now enlisted in the support of Mr. Greeley.

It is now boastingly proclaimed by the Kuklux that Mr. Greeley's election will be speedily followed by the withdrawal of all Federal troops from the South, the abolition of the Enforcement laws, made necessary by Democratic lawlessness in the South, and the pardon and release of the men convicted of Kuklux outrages. This is the programme mapped out by the secession and Kuklux leaders who are supporting Mr. Greeley.

Was I not justified, then, in pronouncing the re-election of Gen. Grant a national necessity? It is an absolute necessity. Will Northern men, who fought and suffered in the sacred cause of the Union, now deliberately undo the handiwork of their own hands and pave the way for another war at no distant day? It is solely the fault of the secessionists that the patriotic aspiration of Gen. Grant in 1868, "Let us have peace," has not been fully realized in the South. It was the secessionists and the Kuklux who caused all those outrages and assassinations in the South that thrilled the nation with horror; it was the same "rule or ruin" class of selfish politicians that necessitated the enactment of the Enforcement laws for the protection of loyal men in the South, and it is precisely this class that is now pouring out so much coarse villification upon Gen. Grant for merely executing the laws, and lauding Greeley to the skies. The Spaniards have a proverb to this effect: "Show me your company and I will tell you who you are." This proverb is just now exceedingly applicable to Mr. Greeley, and enables us to locate him exactly in the political ocean. The whole body of the secessionists and Kuklux is now his chosen body-guard. Whence arises this most singular phenomenon? They expect, as John Forsyth said, to control his Administration, and to have the Government just as completely under their hands as though a straight-out Democrat filled the Presidential chair. Now the dullest imagination can readily conceive what would be the consequences of putting the National Government and the State Governments in the South in the hands of the authors of the late rebellion. Will the Union-loving people of the North wilfully assist in placing the National Government in the hands of the unrepentant authors of the late bloody rebellion, and surrendering to the tender mercies of the Kuklux the four millions of colored people enfranchised by the philanthropy of the North? That this will be the result of the election of Mr. Greeley, through Democratic votes, is beyond all dispute, and as the secessionists are possessed with a constitutional repugnance to peace and harmony and a love of agitation, the election of Mr. Greeley would sound the signal for a renewal of the issues decided by the arbitrament of arms, and encourage the secessionists to push forward their schemes for shifting the blame of the late war from themselves to the Republicans and Mr. Lincoln. They would imagine that they were placed in a situation similar to that occupied by the Cavaliers on the restoration of Charles II. We know how the Cavaliers acted on that occasion; we know how they dug up the bodies of Oliver Cromwell and others, and hung them at Tyburn like common malefactors; and how they cast the blame of the civil war on the Parliament. The secessionists wish to repeat the part played by the Cavaliers on the restoration of Charles II., and are secretly but industriously working to effectuate this result. They conceive they have found a Gen. Monk in the person of the eccentric Mr. Greeley, and are encouraged to hope for a speedy restoration to power and the opportunity of hanging up tables of proscription, with the names of the prominent champions of the Union during the "bloody sweat and agony" of the late rebellion inscribed thereon. We will have abundance of intolerance, proscription and persecution when the modern Cavaliers are restored to power.

It is a notable feature in this canvass that the secessionists in the South by no means sincerely indorse the Cincinnati platform. On the contrary, these political Jesuits flout and scout the Cincinnati platform with undisguised disgust and evince their reserved purpose of openly repudiating it when in a position to do so. The truth of the matter is that the ratification of the Cincinnati platform by the Baltimore Convention was merely a trick of politicians hackneyed in the arts of unblushing political duplicity, and was intended to gull and mislead Northern Republicans into the belief that the secessionists of the South had at last abandoned their narrow creed, and quit the Kuklux in disgust. This shallow trick has imposed on the credulous Mr. Greeley, and melted his tender heart with sympathy for the oppressed Kuklux, whom Gen. Grant caused to be prosecuted for their horrible excesses and fiendish outrages.

Gen. Willard Warner, after a good deal of dodging about in the bushes, has at last carried the Warner party over to Greeley. This party, after a careful count was found to comprehend *one*, Willard Warner himself. The motive which has prompted Warner to this step is well known, and is certainly not at all creditable to himself, or the motley party he has espoused with such gushing tenderness. Had he been left to figure as Collector of Customs in Mobile, Warner would now be fairly effervescing, like a bottle of soda, for Gen. Grant. He is actuated solely by private resentment and balked greed of office; and his letter to the New-York *Tribune*, announcing that he had taken the war-path and was after the political scalp of Gen. Grant, is a lame attempt to varnish over his ingratitude to Gen. Grant and his perfidy to the Republican Party, both of which were inspired by private resentment and disappointed lust of office. Willard Warner, intellectually, is a dwarf; he is entirely selfish; a trimmer in politics from policy rather than moderation, and is as devoid of sound judgment and genuine statesmanship as Mr. Greeley, the new god of his gushing idolatry. Warner is immensely self-conceited and vain, and imagines that he combines the powers of Cicero, the military talents of Cæsar, and the astuteness and management of Walpole, and hence he has set himself up for the past four years as the Atlas of the Republican Party of Alabama. He is a pigmy stalking about on stilts, and affecting such airs of importance as excites peals of laughter from the spectators. Warner is the quintessence of carpet-baggery, and has persuaded Gen. Grant into making his brother-in-law, W. B. Woods, United States Circuit Judge, and putting his creatures into Federal offices in Alabama. In 1870 he sacrificed the Republican Party of Alabama in the effort to secure his re-election to the United States Senate; and in the face of the fact that, while he could not unite the Republican vote in the Legislature, almost any other Republican could do so, he obstinately and recklessly persisted in being a candidate, and by so doing elected a Democrat to the Senate. The Republicans of Alabama are heartily glad to get rid of so great an incubus as Willard Warner, and hope he is gone for good. They also indulge the hope that his ingratitude and treachery will convince Gen. Grant that it is very dangerous as well as unwise to repose confidence in carpet-baggers, and to allow them to dictate how Federal patronage shall be dispensed.

The Democrats in this State plainly showed the cloven foot in the State ticket which they have put forward. Every man on the ticket is a Radical Democrat of the modern pattern, and the head of it was a member of the Secession Convention of 1861, and voted for the ordinance of secession. It is currently reported that in persuading the people to attempt secession, he not only asserted that secession would be perfectly peaceful, but declared he would wipe up with a pocket-handkerchief all the blood that might be shed in consequence of secession. Herndon has been bitterly hostile to the Federal Government ever since the close of the war, and has been most pronounced in his opposition to all the reconstruction measures of Congress. These men are supporting Mr. Greeley, yet they decline to give the Liberal Republicans any show in the offices, or to recognize them as fellow-workers in a common cause. It is simply a red-hot, straight-out Democratic ticket, selected on account of their known devotion to secession, and their services in the field in the rebellion against the Union. The men on the State ticket, one and all, are extreme men—they are radical secessionists, and their nominations were openly urged and pressed on account of their services in the field in the rebellion. The reason of this selection of secessionists is obvious. The secessionists intend, by the help of Mr. Greeley, to possess themselves of the reins of power in every Southern State, and to perpetuate their party organization for future contests, with a view of relieving themselves of the odium of having rushed into rebellion against the Union. If they can possess themselves of power in the States through the help of Mr. Greeley and the Liberal Republicans, (so called,) they are willing to suffer Mr. Greeley to transform the Presidential office into a farce. This is the game that is to be played, and Mr. Greeley has not urged the least objection to this scheme for wresting the State Governments from the Republicans and turning them over to secession and copperhead Democrats. This is sufficient to demonstrate that his fornication with the copperheads and secessionists, and his prurient desire of being President, have led him to desert the Republican Party. Is it possible that the Republicans of the North wish to place the State Governments in the hands of copperheads and secessionists? By voting for Mr. Greeley they are manifestly contributing to bring about this result, and will be responsible for the calamitous consequences of it.

It is not pretended that the Administration of Gen. Grant has been faultless. We feel and know it has committed errors; but we also know that these errors were trivial when compared with the solid merits of his Administration. We also know that all past Administrations have committed errors, and that all former Presidents have been vilified as much as Gen. Grant. We recognize in Gen. Grant the regular candidate of the Republican Party of the Union, and believing the continued ascendancy of the Republican Party to be a necessity, we intend to vote for Gen. Grant. But still we indulge the hope that Gen. Grant will, in future, pursue a more generous course toward native Republicans in the South, and not suffer carpet-baggers, like Warner, &c., to dispense the Federal partronage according to their caprices. Every native Republican who has come out for Greeley has done so out of utter disgust at the selfish and narrow-minded course pursued by Warner and other carpet-baggers in putting none but carpet-baggers in Federal offices. While we support Gen. Grant with warmth, we protest against having all the Federal offices in the South bestowed on carpet-baggers, who have neither influence nor connections in the South, and oftener than otherwise, not a shadow of fitness.

What effect the intimidation that will be practiced by the secessionists will have on colored voters, it is impossible to foretell; but no pains will be spared to force or wheedle them into voting for Greeley. Their employers will strain every nerve to prevent their voting for Grant, and will exert their influence clandestinely but rigidly. The North must once more save the Union by defeating the alliance formed between the sorehead Republicans and the authors of the late rebellion, to get control of the Government. It cannot be possible that after saving the Union at the expense of so much blood and treasure, Northern men will now assist in driving the friends of the Union from power, and restoring the unrepentant authors of the rebellion to power and the means of vengeance. Gen. Grant has done nothing since 1868 to forfeit the affection and gratitude of the sincere friends of the Union, and it would be unjust to turn against him now at the instance of mercenary scribblers like Charles A. Dana, and selfish and disappointed politicians like Sumner, Fenton, Trumbull, &c. The patriotic instincts of the people are not to be corrupted by selfish politicians, who cry out for reform, but who take care never to disgorge the fruits of corruption; and the people will rally around Gen. Grant despite his defamers.

PUBLIUS.

Awards for Brooklyn Sewer Bonds and Deficiency Certificates.

Proposals for Central-avenue Sewer and Three Year Sewer bonds and for Deficiency Certificates, were opened by the Controller of Brooklyn yesterday. The following awards were made:

Army & Co., Central-avenue Sewer bonds, $50,000 at 101,16.

Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Three Year Sewer bonds, $26,000 at 100,39.

L. A. Moore, Three Year Sewer bonds, $4,000 at 100,52¼.

G. Lehrenkrans, Three Year Sewer bonds, $20,000 at 100,40¼.

T. Maynard & Co., Deficiences, '71 and '72, due in '74, $36,000 at 99,09.

Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Deficiences, '71 and '72, payable in '74, $30,000 at 100,20.

Long Island Savings Bank, Deficiences due in '75, $44,000 at 100,50.

A New Crime.

Jennie Woodward, a girl of about eighteen years, and an inmate of the House of the Good Shepherd, was brought before Judge Barrett yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion made for her discharge. The motion to discharge the girl was made on the ground that, on the face of the commitment she was guilty of no crime. The commitment, signed by Justice Scott, under which she was held, sets forth that she had been sent to the House of the Good Shepherd because of "professing a desire to reform, whereof she is convicted." This commitment the Judge held to be utterly defective. The Court ordered the girl's discharge.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The Success of the Loan—Scenes in the Capital—Tone of the Press—Incidents in the Assembly—The Latest Scandal—The Miners' Strike.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 31, 1872.

It is useless for me to go into ecstacies over the success of the new loan, or to tell you that it has reached the enormous figure of forty-one milliards, for the telegraph has already told you that, and while my letter is crossing the Atlantic you will have an addition of another perhaps billion or two. That the loan is one of the most remarkable financial successes the world ever saw is very evident. The coupons given for the fourteen and a half per cent. paid up are already at considerable premium, and so active was the market that hundreds of speculators remained in the yard long after the Bourse was closed, and I am afraid to repeat the sum total of these yard operations which was given to me. At 8 o'clock the sale was still brisk when I passed the Bourse, and at 9½ the *Petite Bourse*, that is the corner of the Rue Lepeletier, was so densely crowded that it was impossible to pass along the Boulevard. A score of *sergents de ville* were constantly engaged in cutting a passage way for pedestrians, and their sonorous "*Circulez, Messieurs, circulez!*" could be heard far down the street mingling with the hum of busy operators and the rumbling of vehicles over the asphalt. For a long time Paris has not worn so gay an appearance. The cafés were densely crowded with people discussing the great event. There was enthusiasm and gayety on every side, and, something unusual in these days of forced economy, the gas was pure and brilliant, and each jet blazing under full pressure. Even the man in the moon seemed to wear a huge smile as he cocked one eye down, and winked toward the Rhine.

TONE OF THE PRESS.

As usual, about one-half of the journalists have gone off half primed and showed an excess of zeal which will do more harm than good. Some are for paying off the Prussians at once, within thirty days. M. Thiers thinks it can be done in eighteen months. Others say that the success of the loan has completed the work of the Assembly, and that it has nothing to do now but to retire. This is the beginning of the crusade against the Assembly by the Radicals, and it will be kept up during the vacation and laid before the country by the orators of the extreme party. M. Gambetta gave the keynote on Monday by bringing the matter up in the debate upon M. Riant's last report, aiding the cause by accusing the Chamber of "proceeding by suppressions, insinuations and calumnies to injure those who were patriotic enough to wish to continue the war rather than sign a disastrous treaty of peace, and in the sole interest of party passion." Thus the campaign against the Assembly has begun, and the Radicals claim the success of the loan as a victory for them. As for that matter, each party claims the same thing. The Republican (so-called) organs say: "Thus the loan is a grand success, despite all the efforts of the Monarchists to prevent it and to injure the credit of the Republic." The conservative journals say: "Thus, despite the combined efforts of the Republicans to injure the credit of the nation, the loan is a grand success." This formula is a little varied in some instances, for the *Gazette de France* says: "Despite the Bonapartists;" and the *Gaulois* saddles opposition to the loan upon the party it happens to be fighting at the moment. In point of fact, each and all did their utmost to aid the loan, and every party, I believe, made sacrifices of no small importance to them in the ordinary polemic. But in arguing here it is permissible to put anything you please upon your opponent, and then take that as a starting-point for a knock-down argument against him. Of course he can deny the premises, but what if he does? No attention is paid to the denial, and the fact is so well known that no one ever attempts it. The only way is to "pay in kind," and, you will confess, this sort of commerce makes things very entertaining, although not always conducive to the formation of sound judgment.

THE ASSEMBLY—ANOTHER SCANDAL.

A good illustration of these little peculiarities was given in Monday's session of the Chamber. M. Naquet rose to defend himself against the report of M. Riant. He stated, in justification, that he belonged to a "consultative committee," with no power to act—which no one had ever disputed; but M. Naquet did act, and gave a contract for Parrott guns at 75,000 francs, the real value of which was 31,000 francs, or 35,000 francs laid down in France. M. Naquet went on to say that he was not a military man, but a chemist; he knew nothing at all about guns, but thought, and a score or more of artillery officers thought the same, that the difference in price was owing to one lot being smooth-bore Parrott guns, and the other lot rifled guns. With the exception of M. Lecesne, there appears, according to M. Naquet, to have been no man at Tours who had the slightest conception of what a Parrott gun really was. But admitting that, it strikes me that some one should have had the wit to reflect that 40,000 francs was a very high price to pay for rifling. However, the contract was given, but as M. Naquet did not sign it, he tried to shirk the responsibility. The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier replied, giving undoubted proof that M. Naquet was the author of the contract, although Gambetta signed it, and the Duke's denunciation of the Government of Tours was greatly more passionate and severe than that of the Empire. M. Gambetta replied in language of great violence, and using the words already quoted. M. Duval replied in a logical and most excellent speech, saying that justice had been already done to the Empire, and quoting M. Thiers to show that the war *à outrance* began upon the Loire after Sedan, and cost the country at least a province and three milliards extra indemnity. He sustained the report of the Committee, which referred these cases to the Minister for Justice, which implied a blame. There was a storm, as can be imagined, and the Left, by previous arrangement, refused to vote. Only 386 votes were cast, of which one only against the report. Of course nothing further will be done about the matter, although common justice would seem to require that this report should be posted up in the forty thousand communes of France beside the previous report.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The trouble among the striking miners in the Nord has been "adjourned," they say, until "the troops are gone." When four or five hundred miners violated the law or broke the peace, M. Thiers showed himself really admirable. "Charge them with cavalry," he telegraphed the Prefects; "charge them with cavalry and infantry; arrest the leading mutineers and deliver them up to justice"—all of which was done at once, and the mutineers scattered. Unfortunately, the ringleaders sent by the International escaped in time—a habit with them—and managed to get across the Belgian frontier before the cavalry could overtake them. The Napoleonic orders sent by M. Thiers have done the Republic more real good than all the speeches he has yet made. There is nothing succeeds so well in France as a little show of authority—unless, indeed, we may except success.

DE GIRARDIN VERSUS DUMAS.

M. Emile de Girardin has written an answer to Alexandre Dumas' "L'Homme-Femme," which appears to-morrow. The title is "L'Homme et la Femme," which makes a difference, and I am told the conclusion arrived at by the author is "to be continued in our next," for in this volume the author of "Questions of my Time" takes a legal view of marriage—or I am afraid I must say an illegal view—and promises to tell what his real opinion about the matter is in another volume, to be written when he can find time. M. de Girardin is "one who knows," and in fine, everything he writes is clever and interesting.

ASHBY.

A Theatrical Squabble.

In the case of Edwin G. Gilmore against Robert W. Butler, a motion was made yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Barrett, for the appointment of a receiver of the profits of the Union-square Theatre. The trouble, it appears, arises out of a disagreement between the parties to the suit as partners, Mr. Gilmore, the plaintiff, claiming that he and Butler formerly managed as partners the Opera Comique. Subsequently an arrangement was made with Sheridan Shook, resulting in the fitting up by the latter of the Union-square Theatre. Still later, Butler went to Europe, where he engaged several artists, some on his individual responsibility, and others as manager of the Union-square Theatre. A difficulty arising between Gilmore and Shook, the latter, on Butler's return, assumed the European engagements, and proceeded to run the theatre, each receiving half the profits. This arrangement proving profitable, Gilmore now insists that he has never ceased to be a partner with Butler, and that whatever profits the latter has derived, he (Gilmore) is entitled to share therein.

Judge Barrett adjourned the hearing for a week, to allow furthur affidavits to be put in.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Killing No Murder."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following facts, I think, deserve public attention: This afternoon, at a few minutes before 4 o'clock, an accident occurred, at Fiftieth-street and Fourth-avenue, to a Harlem train going out, caused, I believe, by a misplaced or faulty switch. Two of the last cars were thrown off the track, one striking a cattle-car just across Fifty-first-street. The unfortunate flagman stationed at that street was struck by this car and so seriously injured that the people around pronounced him already dead. I found, however, that his heart was still beating. I asked for a doctor, there was none at hand; I sought for a policeman, the search was vain; I asked a carman with an empty wagon to take the dying man to St. Luke's Hospital—not more than four short blocks away—he gruffly refused. Finally I appealed to one of the train employes, and was curtly told that they had no time to attend to him. When at last I returned, the heart of the old man was still, and, if I mistake not, I saw the figure of a priest leaving his side. The priests at least appear to be at hand when wanted. Now, Sir, for all that the people around knew, for all the railway officials with even their frequent experience of death in Vanderbilt's "valley of death," could tell, it might have been a case in which prompt attention would have saved a life; but even if the man had been pronounced dead, surely, in common decency, those who had been agents in the deed should have seen that the dead body was not left brutally by the roadside. Granted that railroad companies have, as they seem to claim, an unlimited right to mutilate and to kill—to commit, in fact, "corporation murders," are they to be allowed to insult the feelings of the public by depositing their victims, helpless, friendless and maimed by the road-side to await the chance of a passing doctor, or the recognition of a stray Policeman? If Vanderbilt does rather prefer to carry pigs than passengers, for the sake of common decency, let him instruct his employes not to treat the dying like dogs.

During the time I was on the ground, from ten to fifteen minutes at least, not a Policeman appeared on the scene; though the accident must have been known almost immediately after its occurrence at the Central Depot. Can it be that the Police are purposely kept away from such accidents, lest some of the employes of the Company should be given in charge by indignant bystanders?

E. H. D.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872.

Vanderbilt's Under-ground Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Have the property-owners on the line of Vanderbilt's Under-ground Road no remedy for the damage which he is about to cause them by running his road right through the basements of buildings? I am told that he passes only six feet below the street surface where the line runs near Catharine-street, and here the ground is very high. I think that interested parties had better call a meeting at once.

M.

The Times on the Midland Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I came to New-York from Paterson by the Midland Railroad, on Saturday morning, Aug. 10. Soon after leaving the station the news-agent made his appearance. I asked for the TIMES, when I was astonished by this remarkable speech: "We don't sell any papers that oppose Horace Greeley." Whether this agent had been instructed not to sell the TIMES I am unable to say; at all events, it seems to me rather an arbitrary proceeding and not calculated to increase the travel on this road. Mr. D. C. Littlejohn is President of this Company.

I am yours respectfully,
ONE WHO READS ALL THE PAPERS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 12, 1872.

Not an Office-Holder.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw in the *Sun*, Aug. 5, the following:

"Thomas M. Howell, the Canandaigua Democrat who has come out for Grant, is a Federal office-holder."

Justice Thomas M. Howell was never a Federal office-holder. He was unanimously elected Justice by both Democrats and Republicans, an office in that county corresponding to our County Judge, and is one of the most influential and highly respected citizens of Canandaigua. He is and always was a Democrat, a real barnburner, simon-pure Democrat. Because he is honest he cannot vote for Greeley—a man who goes back on his principles and accepts a nomination at the hands of knaves and thieves, simply to gratify inordinate lust for office.

How an honest Democrat can vote for Greeley, who has lashed and excoriated them all his life, is an enigma. So think Gens. Dix, Burnside, and a host of good and true men.

STING.

ROME AND FRANCE.

The Relations of the Pope and the Republic in the Future.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 1.

The Roman correspondent of the *Nazione* says that Mgr. Chigi is expected at the Vatican daily, and that he is coming to soften the anger of the Pope at the conduct of M. Thiers, who declares that he is doing all he can in favor of the Holy See. Another object of the Nuncio's visit is to obtain a Cardinal's hat for the Archbishop of Paris. Ever since the establishment of the Second Empire the French Government has claimed the purple for the head of the Parisian episcopate. But Pius IX. has always proceeded very slowly when the appointment of a new Cardinal has been in question, and he does not seem disposed, at least for the present, to fill up the vacancies in the Sacred College. Great anxiety prevails in the Vatican, however, lest France should come to an understanding with the other Catholic Powers in regard to the future conclave, and Mgr. Chigi will therefore have but little difficulty in obtaining the Cardinal's hat which France desires, if M. Thiers shows himself ready to make concessions on other points. But, adds the correspondent, even this would not suffice to reconcile the two Courts. "The real cause of the anger of the Vatican is that the Foreign Minister in Paris, M. de Rémusat, insists on retaining M. Fournier in his present position as French ambassador to the Italian Government in Rome. This makes it very difficult for any one else to remain in the Holy City as the representative of France at the Vatican. M. de Bourgoing attempted it, very much against his will, and soon found the situation untenable. Whether France will find a successor to him, and if so, whether he will remain any longer at his post than M. de Bourgoing did, is very doubtful."

The Chamberlain's Statement.

The following is the City Chamberlain's report of the business of his office for the ten days ending on the 10th inst.:

	Balances July 31.	Receipts.
City Treasury	$4,844,544 60	$182,393 15
Sinking Fund redemption	338,925 82	165,116 46
Sinking Fund interest	779,771 85	149,165 60
Interest on City stocks	399,622 53	
Board of Apportionment	271,254 67	9,000 00
Interest on City and County stocks, (gold.)	7,810 69	
County Treasury	463,044 20	5,405 03
Total	$7,154,974 36	$511,080 24

	Payments.	Balances Aug. 10, '72.
City Treasury	$602,245 81	$4,424,691 94
Sinking Fund redemption	100,000 00	454,042 28
Sinking Fund interest		928,937 45
Interest on City stocks	302,044 06	97,578 47
Board of Apportionment		280,254 67
Interest on City and County stocks, (gold.)		4,390 69
County Treasury	162,938 44	305,372 79
Total	$1,170,646 31	$6,495,408 29

Music at the Battery.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band at the Battery Park today from 5 to 7 P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Friendly Greeting"....Unrath
2. Overture, "La Fille du Regiment"....Donizetti
3. Waltz, "New Vienna"....Strauss
4. March, "Mandolinata"....Revien

PART II.

5. Duet, "Would that my Love"....Mendelssohn
6. Mazurka, "La Graco"....Bennni
7. National Airs, A Russian National Hymn. B Marseillaise.
8. Galop, "Gay and Merry"....Faust

PART III.

9. March, "Good Luck"....Gungl
10. Song, "Hie thee Shellop"....Kucken
11. Quadrille, "H—roll"....Strauss
12. Finale, "The Union"....Dodworth

THE COMET.

The World Still Intact—Non-Appearance of the Promised Comet Yesterday—The Thermometer in the Nineties.

It is rather to be regretted that there is no comet, because for some unexplained reason, or by some strange coincidence, comet years are famous among vine-growers. Their belief that there is a potent influence in comets which not only makes the vintage plentiful, but gives to the wine a peculiar excellence, may not be canonical, and is doubtless much despised by astronomers. But connoisseurs in wine are content to know the fact without bothering their brains for the explanation. The last comet which was fairly visible to human eyes remained blazing in the horizon for many months, until it faded slowly away, was seen in 1858, a year dear to all lovers of claret; 1846, 1832 and 1811 were all comet years, and all years of excellent wine.

The hock produced on the pleasant banks of the Rhine in 1811 was so superlatively excellent that it was sold in the market as comet hock, and fetched immense prices. But, alas for the hopes of wine-growers and the palates of wine-drinkers, there is no comet to shed mysterious dews upon the vine and swell with more than usual fullness the purple spheres of the grapes. There is no comet. Had fifty Plantamours declared that one was coming it would have been false. In olden times, indeed, people were afraid of the comets that they did see; it was reserved for our boasted century to tremble for one that was unseen. And yet the good folks who have been scared have received a public-school education, and must have been taught something of the universe in which our own dear world is a bright, beautiful speck, and something of the movements and the orbits of other celestial bodies. It was known to the Greeks that the curves described by the heavenly inhabitants were four—the circle, the ellipse, the parabola and the hyperbola. The two latter are extremely elongated curves, and the orbits of these must, therefore, be extremely extended. The two former are too well known to require description. They are described by planets round the sun, and by satellites around planets. The two latter are described by comets round the sun, these so-called lawless bodies moving in regular unison and strict conformity with that reign of law which pervades the universe. Some of these comets are so exceedingly thin that their huge bulk, greater than the sun's, is yet not more substantial than a good, wholesome English fog. Should one of these come within the attraction of a planet, its perturbation would be so excessive as to send it straying far away from its own course, perhaps never to return to it. But there are comets whose nucleus is very much denser, and these have a much more limited orbit, which is pursued with undeviating regularity within stated periods. So that if a comet were visible, and should approach the earth it would be a convincing proof that it was of extreme tenuity. But the joke of the thing is that no comet at all has been seen, neither by Plantamour nor Donati, nor by any astronomer. The whole thing started from a misapprehension respecting Biela's comet, which is one of the settled comets and traverses its orbit round the sun with commendable punctuality. A little accident happened to it, however, some time ago. It got somewhat too close to Jupiter and almost in contact with one of its satellites, which so scared it that it has not been seen since, though the satellite went on as if nothing had happened. It must be confessed that the month of August is peculiarly rich in celestial phenomena and electrical disturbances.

During this month the earth traverses a part of the heavens occupied by meteors in numberless profusion. Any one who does not mind passing the night on the house-top may chance to see that fiery rain which has been so often described by astronomical writers, when the astonished observer sees in every direction shooting stars of the utmost brilliancy. No one has attempted positively to explain this phenomenon, which occurs only in August and November, the display in the latter month being by much the most brilliant. But it is sufficiently grand at present to well repay any one, not to speak of the delicious coolness of the house-top as a bedroom during the present heated term. Doubtless there are persons who ascribe the extraordinary heat and the superb auroras to the comet, but as we have shown that there is no comet, it is obvious that some other reason must be given. Old Probabilities is perhaps the only gentleman who could do this to the satisfaction of the public, that gazed with stupor at the thermometer yesterday. Up, up, without pity, without remorse, the mercury ascended in the tube until it reached the status of 95°, when it commenced to descend. Between 12 and 3 o'clock the heat was most oppressive, for there was not a breath of air, and unhappy business men wiped their brows until the skin of their foreheads smarted again. Dogs lay panting on the sidewalk with their tongues extended, cats went about mewing piteously; even the saucy sparrows were subdued. About 4 o'clock, at the time when the earth was to be destroyed according to Dame Rumor, a delightful breeze sprang up and fanned the fevered cheeks of the workers. It was a great day for the soda-water men. People rushed up to Hudnut's thermometer, saw it was up in the nineties and immediately went in and had soda or mineral water. Three thousand five hundred people partook of the first and one thousand of the third.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Man Fatally Stabbed While Protecting a Woman from Outrage—Arrest of Four of the Ruffians.

James Dunn, an Irish laborer, fifty-eight years of age, who resides on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 341 East Eleventh-street, is now lying at Bellevue Hospital, in a very precarious condition, suffering from a terrible stab wound of the back, from which there appears to be scarcely a hope of recovery. The wound was received at the hands of a young ruffian at present unknown, during a fracas on Sunday evening, at Dunn's residence. The particulars of the affair, as obtained from the Police, are as follows: At about 6 o'clock on Sunday evening some six or eight young ruffians who infest the neighborhood, and are a constant source of annoyance to the respectable residents and the Police, forced an entrance into the apartments of Mrs. Catharine Coyne, on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 341 East Eleventh-street. Mrs. Coyne is an Irish woman, about thirty-five years of age, has three children, and is the wife of a laborer who works in New-Jersey. The ruffians, on entering the room of Mrs. Coyne, attempted to commit a gross outrage on her person, which she resisted in every manner, and screamed for help. Her cries for assistance attracted the attention of Dunn, who entered the room and drove off the miscreants. After they had got into the hall-way of the house, a scuffle ensued, during which one of the party plunged a knife into Dunn's back, causing a terrible wound, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. They then fled, and all escaped. Mr. Dunn was taken into his apartments, and, when his friends found that he had been dangerously wounded, the Police were notified and the patient sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Coroner Young, yesterday morning, being notified of the precarious condition of Dunn, proceeded to the hospital and took his ante-mortem deposition, as follows:

"Next door to me lives a poor woman and three or four children. About 6 o'clock in the evening of the 11th inst., six or seven young men went into this poor woman's house and commenced to abuse her. These men I do not know by name. Seeing this, I went out and called a policemen. They then ran out of the house. Some one of the party stabbed me in the right side as they were going out. I bled very freely, and remember being carried away on a stretcher. When I returned to consciousness I found myself in Bellevue Hospital. I am fifty-eight years of age, and to my own knowledge or remembrance never had any difficulty with any of the parties who assaulted me. When these young men went to the house they commenced taking improper liberties with the woman, when she called on me for assistance. I saw them throw the poor woman on the floor, and then heard her say she would not consent to their wishes. She had her three children with her, the oldest of whom is not more than nine or ten years of age. I do not know the name of the woman. Her husband is working over in New-Jersey, and comes to see his family once a week."

Dunn could not state positively who stabbed him, as the place where the scuffle occurred was enveloped in darkness. From information received from other sources, the Coroner issued warrants for the arrest of four young men named Thomas Keegan, aged seventeen; Richard Fleming, aged seventeen; Michael Hanley, aged eighteen, and James Martin, aged eighteen, who were subsequently captured by Capt. Walsh, of the Seventeenth Precinct. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital, and were fully identified by Dunn as having been concerned in the attack upon him, but he could not tell which of them stabbed him. They were also fully identified by Mrs. Coyne as having been concerned in the outrageous assault upon her, but she could not tell which of the prisoners stabbed Dunn. The accused are locked up at the First-avenue Police Station, and search is being made for their companions.

The New Shipping Act—The First Week at the Seamen's Exchange—Another Defeat of the Sailor Landlords.

Yesterday concluded the first week's working of the new Shipping act, and judging from the exhibit of the Commissioner's books, business at the Seamen's Exchange has been decidedly lively since the inauguration of the new order of things. During the week 530 men were shipped for voyages to all parts of the world, while 420 were paid off the balance of wages due them on their return. Everything goes smoothly, and the opposition appears to have almost entirely subsided.

The few sailor boarding-house keepers that yet hold out had exerted all the influence at their command to prevent the embarking of the crew shipped for the Webster, of Morgan's line of London packets, but yesterday afternoon all the crew went on board unopposed, and the vessel proceeded out to sea at the announced hour, and without the slightest trouble.

An instance of the efficacy of the new act was shown in the case of the steamer Dakota, bound for Australia, the entire crew of fifty-six men being selected in about two hours by the Captain from the men at the Exchange.

THE CATSKILLS.

Experiences in the Mountains—A Summer Resort that is not Overrun by Tourists.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PALENSVILLE-IN-THE-CATSKILL, }
Thursday, Aug. 5, 1872. }

Very few of the thousands who annually visit the Catskill Mountains possess the pioneering spirit necessary for unearthing the many charming spots which, as yet, are not down in the guide-books, and have not been done to death by the irrepressible tourist. The ordinary feminine idea of the Catskills, for instance, has been limited to the traditional amount of dress-parade upon hotel piazzas, hops, flirtations *ad libitum*, and dissipation generally. They take a course of the mountains one season, as they did surf-bathing the past Summer, and as they will the lakes, or a trip to the Yosemite next year. They know nothing of 6 o'clock breakfasts, straw beds and mountain appetites, of the feeling of having been dropped down in some wild mountain gorge at a place chiefly distinguished for its *uncomeatableness*. Far from Post-office, "stores" and other adjuncts of what you choose to consider, for a time at least, the nuisance yclept civilization, they will find here no modern hotel luxuries; no bells to ring; no waiters to conciliate; no baths to take unless they might fancy a plunge into the rushing, foaming mountain stream that is calling all day from the twilight gorge. But if they do get here they find several things which are not common even in the Catskills. However, do not fear a blind, undistinguishing enthusiasm; the writer has outlived those capacities which make us forget that earth cannot be heaven. But Palensville has its full share of the qualities of comfort and enjoyment which go far to transfigure some earthly spots.

Nestled near the extremity of the wild and beautiful Cauterskill clove, which divides the central range of the mountains, with its one hotel and modest sprinkling of white houses filled with Summer boarders, the little town presents features of no common interest to the searcher after the wild and picturesque, or the careful student of human nature. There is a delicious sense of remoteness; a feeling of the completeness of nature's most bountiful gifts of expression; a charm in her morning glories and her evening solitudes which is, as yet, unspoiled by fashion and untouched by progress. The shimmering satins, delicate *bottines* and rose-tinted gloves of a Saratoga toilette would be quite thrown away upon the Palensville potentates. The "everlasting hills" rising hundreds of feet on either side the romantic clove, with their billows of greenery, dazzling and undulating like a huge sea-wall, advancing in threatening majesty upon the little handful of houses below, have never looked down on anything more "stunning" in the shape of a toilette than an afternoon muslin. Here is a land where every prospect pleases and Dolly Vardens are unknown. No army of Saratoga trunks, oh ye martyred benedicts, to follow in your wake; no agony of tight boots and immaculate dress-coats; the etiquette of Palensville requires no such voluntary (?) servitude. But join a party of mountain-climbers at a 6 o'clock breakfast of Indian cakes and maple molasses, don your stoutest boots and exchange your best beaver for the style of head-gear known in the country "store" of this municipality as a "shillin' straw hat," take a stout stick in your hand, (or, better still, if you have an eye to the picturesque, mine host of "Burges's" will furnish you with analpen stock shod with iron for the modest sum of twenty-five cents,) and prepare to make the ascent of that huge mass of rock and waving greenery that towers up straight before you miles high into the clouds. Don't be alarmed; some half-dozen of the gentler sex are to be of the party also.

You see that group of ladies yonder dressed in short mountain dresses of blue flannel, scalloped with white, jaunty little jackets of gray and scarlet, water-proof cloaks rolled tight and strapped behind *en pannier*, in which is hidden a new novel, perhaps, or a sketch-book and pencils, wide straw hats tied down with a fluttering vail, and alpenstocks in their hands ornamented with a bright ribbon or the initials of the owner cut by some *preux chevalier*—those ladies climbed, yesterday, the steep, stony gorge of the Plattekill, at once the wildest and most picturesque clove of the Catskills, to the height of a thousand feet over rocks and boulders, "up to the very clouds, almost!" as they declared in a rapturous chorus. To be sure, one of the fair creatures, in springing across a small chasm, missed her footing and rolled gracefully over into the water; but, then, she had on neither French boots nor silk stockings to spoil, so, nothing daunted, she wrung the water out of her flannel dress and let it dry in the sun as she walked along. To-day, you see, she is as fresh as ever, and impatient to be off. If you follow in the wake of the energetic little gentleman with the dual wealth of overcoats and a permanent attachment to his umbrella and overshoes, you will not only receive every assistance within his power, (that is, when he is not engaged in changing his overcoat, which he does every quarter of an hour,) but he will also favor you with exhaustive descriptions of every place of interest, local or historical, along the route. He is the walking thermometer of the party, and being both energetic and discursive, the ladies find him invaluable.

Winding in and out through tangled brushwood and overlapping branches, scrambling over rocks and clinging with desperate and tenacious grasp to any jutting substance which offers a support, you toil along, envying with all your heart the graceful and deliberate manner in which the ladies plant their stout alpenstocks in the crevices, and swing from rock to rock; but don't try it unless you have a cool head and a steady eye; remember that they have the advantage of you by a couple of weeks' experience, and that to the female mind is something, in mountain-climbing as in many other things. And now, as you near the summit, after two hours of the hardest work you ever did in your life, panting, perspiring, your knees trembling under you, feet bruised and sore, you ask yourself, with a feeling of profound self-contempt, the inevitable question by which the genuine American always seeks to dampen a too ardent and excursive enthusiasm—will it pay? But do not murmur; openly at your discomforts; bear them like a man; or emulate the example of the little knight of the umbrella and overshoes, who has worked himself into a state of intense excitement over the boldness and interpidity of the fair beings under his charge.

"Just look at those women, Sir! Quiet and tractable enough at the foot of the mountain, but when they get to the top, they are mad, Sir! mad!" after a pause and with an air of the most solemn conviction, "very mad!" The last beetling rock is reached, and some friendly hand gives you a lift more energetic than pleasant, perhaps, as it leaves you sprawling at the summit. A moment in which to gain your breath, and then you crawl slowly and painfully to your feet; you wonder why nobody speaks; you are blinded by your straw hat, which, in your struggle to gain an upright position, has slid down over your nose; somebody says, "How glorious, how awful!" in a tone of suppressed feeling; you tear off your hat, and a glorious puff of air cools your heated brow. Shade of Prometheus! where are you? Have you mistaken the road among the mists in which you were erewhile wrapped, and wandered instead up among the clouds that touch the very firmament? Are you "Mercury new lighted on a heaven-kissing hill," or the respectable member of the Stock Board you have hitherto supposed yourself to be? As you peer over the edge, you wonder vaguely if that white speck down below can be the abode wherein you ate your hot cakes and maple molasses with such relish a few hours ago; if that opening, no wider than your hand, can be the great gorge through which the Cauterskill was rushing all night and mingling with your dreams; if that bright patchwork of green and yellow, dotted with snowy specks, which reminds you of nothing so much as of your sainted grandmother's best bed-quilt, can be the smiling farms through which you rode last night on your way to this Olympian retreat? No; your mind refuses to take in anything so preposterous; you are a victim of some *diablerie* or other; a cold shudder runs over you as you suddenly remember that these are the very heights to which poor Van Winkle wandered and was bewitched by draughts from magic flagons, and enticed away by ghostly, beckoning fingers. Could he of the overcoats have had any designs on you when he offered you those refreshing glimpses of the bottom of that little wicker flask of his? Impossible for an instant to harbor such a thought in connection with that honest countenance, as he turns it toward you, beaming with delight and perspiration, and says, "Big thing, aint it?" and then proceeds to explain that the deep cleft beyond the one where nestles the little town you have left so far below you is the wild and beautiful Plattekill; the one still further is the almost inaccessible "Stony" clove, while that recumbent figure with gigantic knees outlined against the blue sky, and arms crossed upon the breast, is the Old Man of the Mountain, who has been sleeping just so soundly ever since that bright Spring day when the adventurous Hendrik paddled his solitary canoe up the blue Hudson; that the distant landscape on your left melting so softly into the tender, opaline sky is the great and glorious Commonwealth of Massachusetts, (you put your hat on reverently;) that yonder is New-Jersey—land of justice and juicy peaches; further on Vermont and the blue Berkshires; while far, far below, that thread of silver winding in and out among the green velvet of valley and hill-side farm, is the "stately Hudson, that floats the wealth of half a world." Something begins to rise in your throat, your heart is thumping so hard against your ribs you wonder it doesn't jump out and escape altogether; what the children call "cobwebs" fill your eyes, and are fast blotting out the lovely vision beneath: something—something has got to be done immediately! Suddenly that unfailing resource of every true patriot at such crisis comes to you like an inspiration. You tear off your hat, in which gesture you are ably seconded by the owner of the wicker-flask refreshments, and swinging it round your head shout lustily, "Three cheers for our great and glorious country! Hip! hip!" and a wild hurrah bursts from the throats of the assembled company that startles the eagle from his eyrie and makes every rattlesnake tremble in his lair!

After that everybody is hungry, and a tempting luncheon appearing from some magical quarter, is soon disposed of. Then a survey is taken of the new hotel, the Grand View House, which is in process of erection at this tremendous height above civilization and humanity. It is on a direct line south of the Mountain House, and when completed will accommodate several hundred guests. What a glorious haven of refuge in the dog days! to think that these wafts of delicious air, which every pore of your body drinks in with delight, were blowing over the Catskills a month ago, while soul and body were dissolving partnership in the stifling cities below.

The descent from High Rocks is made in less than an hour, and brings you home in ample time for a nap and to dress for the 6 o'clock "tea." Let us not pass over this meal in silence; but first, why is it that the Summers which we spend by "mount and stream and sea" are so sad from a gastronomical point of observation? Why is it that the flaccid waffles, the heartless lettuce and pale asparagus of country boarding-house tables are proverbial? Simply because they attempt a feeble imitation of the *cuisine* of our metropolitan hotels, and the result makes us wish we had never been born! They tempt our "capricious appetites" with combinations to which the *cordon bleu* of the St. Denis or the Hoffman could never hope to aspire; they *disappetize* us with dry salmon and floury Hollondaise; their *soufflé* is a vain thing, and their tenderloins evince a noble power of resistance. Now, a bit of toast and cream is a banquet for yours truly; but the toast must be the true Titian brown, and the cream must be, in fact as well as fancy, the legitimate product of the milk-pan. At this modest mountain inn one has quite a bewildering variety of eatables to choose from, all well-cooked, unpretentious dishes, somewhat out of place, perhaps, as, for instance, a dish of cold baked beans at supper, but mountain appetites will not stop at anything short of the whole *menu*, and it is amusing to see one of the "newly arrived;" who have made it part of the business of their lives to grumble at their cooks and swear at the *chef* of their favorite club, eating a bowl of mush and milk with the keenest relish, and then calling for more! The vegetables are also excellent, always fresh and cooked in cream, and the pastry really a delightful exception to the dyspepsia-breeding productions of the majority of country hotels.

Just across the road from our pleasant hotel is a small red house with a quaint, Dutch chimney of colored tiles. It is the residence of Mr. George Hall, the artist. Though exceedingly primitive in its exterior, it is very charming within. The Cauterskill runs chattering under the windows, which look directly on the mountains, whose steep sides, clothed in dazzling green, shut in the little retreat on either side. His large studio is filled with many rare and beautiful things; on the easel in the corner a cluster of scarlet poppies or a bunch of Spanish grapes, almost bursting through their purple skins, are growing in beauty beneath the artist's pencil, while a fine piece of Gobelin tapestry, choice pictures, antique armor and rosaries of silver and amber beads are scattered about in picturesque confusion. A rainy evening was passed in a very novel and delightful manner among these artistic surroundings by a few kindred spirits, who, arrayed in some curious and beautiful costumes, kindly furnished by their host, sang, danced and recited selections in keeping with the character assumed, and were finally sketched, singly and in groups, by an enthusiastic lady amateur. A clear and starlit night saw another entertainment still more novel, a procession of ghostly figures with flaring torches in their hands wound slowly up among the rocky defiles, appearing and disappearing; then returning as slowly across the narrow bridge and foaming torrent to unmask at a jolly supper. The ghostly garments were composed of sheets and pillow-cases, and the torches were lanterns tied to the tops of alpenstocks. Unlike the "sheeted ghosts" of the Roman streets no one was heard to "squeak" or "gibber," as strict silence was imposed upon each one under penalty of a heavy forfeit.

A capital specimen of the genuine aborigine appeared in the person of a tall, angular mountaineer, in a red shirt and top-boots, who brought a huge dead rattlesnake into the hotel a few evenings since. Much excitement prevailed for a time, and a large crowd collected around the imperturbable owner. It was a magnificent specimen, measuring over five feet in length, and carrying eleven rattles. His age was computed to be about fourteen years, as the rattles do not begin to grow until the snake is three years old. One young lady wondered, with a shudder, if it could be the same reptile whose rattle they had heard the day previous, while exploring the South Mountain.

"Mount abeen, Marm; there's where I ketched him," was the reply.

An exclamation of horror burst from the assembled ladies. "Do tell us about it!" they exclaimed in an eager chorus.

"Ther ain't much to tell, only that I seen him right in front o' me, with his head raised and swelled up as big as a bull-dog's. I tell you, I struck pretty suddent, and hit him a blow with my stick that nigh cut him in two, and, when he was done a squirmin', I pinned his head down with a crotch stick and stuck my knife into them there pizen bags. By jingo! the juice squirted out six inches!" and, by way of a neat illustration, the narrator ejected a shower of tobacco-juice nearly twice the specified distance.

"I tell you what, a bite from one of them's just everlastin' death!"

"Weren't you dreadfully frightened?" inquired a young lady.

"Wal, I didn't keer much about it," was the modest reply, as he threw the huge reptile over his shoulder and walked off up the road. That evening the splendid skin of black and yellow stripes was to be seen nailed to the outside of the mountaineer's little wooden house on the hill, with the announcement underneath that any one could become the envied possessor of the same for the modest sum of $10. One courageous young lady is negotiating for it, at the present writing, to make a pair of slippers of, (!) but the result has not as yet been made public. L. E. T.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.—15, Oswego Starch Factory vs. Stolzenberg; 25, Brooks et al. vs. White et al.; 51, The People ex rel. Staten Island Railroad Company vs. Neilson; 52, Same vs. Same; 89, De la Montagnie vs. De la Montagnie; 92, Continental National Bank vs. Randall; 116, American Exchange National Bank vs. Coleman; 117, Kellin vs. Kellin; 137, Brooks et al. vs. White et al.; 168, Osborne vs. Cady. Call No. 172, Merritt, receiver, vs. Hoyt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Bedford, J.—1, Thomas Kelly and Charles Rubel, burglary, (two cases;) 2, Levi Kaufman, felonious assault and battery; 3, James Driscoll, felonious assault and battery; 4, Charles Gray, grand larceny; 5, Margret J. Shoffer, grand larceny; 6, Mary Ann Taylor and Ellen Williams, grand larceny; 7, Henry Garmon, grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 12.

By Judge Barrett.

Gertrude Bates vs. Cortland Bates; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

Henry W. Southelmer, administrator vs. Pesach Sillman; Stephen T. Williams vs. Clara Williams; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs. The order of reference not having been entered, the referee was without jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 12.

Before Judge Barrett.

DISQUALIFICATION OF WITNESSES.

Martine vs. Lowenstein.—In this case, one Lowenstein, said to be a brother of the defendant, signed a bond on appeal. Objection was taken on behalf of plaintiff, to Lowenstein justifying as such surety on the ground that in 1868 he had been convicted of a felony and sentenced to pay a fine of $50; that having been so convicted, he was disqualified as a witness, and could not therefore take the necessary oath in justifying as surety. Defendant's counsel argued in favor of Lowenstein's right to justify, claiming that an oath taken in justification as surety was not an oath in any "action or proceeding," and hence not within the scope of the disqualifying act, and in any event, the party not having been sent to State Prison, was not disqualified.

Judge Barrett thought the intent of the act was to disqualify a party as a witness in legal proceedings of whatever nature, but would reserve his decision until after further consideration.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 12.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	115¾	$15,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	112⅞
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	115¾	5,000	U. S. 5s, '81. R.	112⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	West. Union	70⅜	100	St. Paul Pf. ...xd.	74¼
100	do	70⅜	100	Union Pacific	34⅛
500	do	70⅜	600	do	34
300	do ...c.	70⅜	2000	do	34
400	do	70⅜	2000	do ...s3.	33⅞
200	do	70⅜	2100	do ...s3.	34
300	do	70¼	100	do ...c.	34
800	Erie Railway	46⅜	400	do	34⅛
300	do	46⅜	100	do	34⅛
100	do ...s3.	47	100	do ...s3.	34⅛
2300	Pacific Mail	73	100	do	34⅛
1000	do	72⅞	100	do ...s3.	34
800	do	73	200	North-western	72⅞
100	do ...s3.	73	200	do	73
100	do ...b10.	73⅛	200	do ...s3.	72⅞
500	do	73⅛	700	do	73
1300	N. Y. C. & Hud.	96¼	300	do ...s3.	73
100	do	96⅛	500	do	73⅛
200	do ...s3.	96⅛	400	Ohio & Miss.	42¾
200	Lake Shore ...b3.	88⅞	1500	do	42¾
400	do	88⅞	500	Rock Island	110⅛
500	do	88⅞	600	do	110⅛
200	do	88⅞	100	do	110½
300	do ...s3.	88⅞	100	do ...c.	110⅛
100	do	89	300	C., C. & I. C.	33⅜
400	do	89	200	do ...b3.	33⅜
400	do	89			
100	do	88⅞			

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	Texas 10s, '76	88	20	L. S. & M. So. R.	89
2,000	Long Dock bs.	95¼	70	do	89⅛
2,500	C., P. & A. new	96⅛	7	do	89⅛
1,000	L Shore Div. bs.	97	100	do ..bet. call.	88⅞
1,000	Un. Pac. R. 1st.	88⅜	100	do	88⅞
5,000	do	88⅛	200	do ...b3.	88⅞
1,000	U. P. R. 10s, In.	85⅛	300	do ...s3.	88⅞
3,000	C. & N.W.R. 1st.	97	100	do	88⅞
1,000	D., L. & W. 1st.	102	100	do	88⅞
3,000	Gt. W. R. 1st.	93	200	do	88⅞
500	W. U. Tel. 7s.	98	200	do ...s3.	88⅞
1,000	T., P. & W. R., Bur. Division	88	200	do	88⅞
2,000	T., P. & W. Con.	86⅛	100	do ...s3.	88⅞
3,000	T. & W. R. 1st, St. Louis Div.	90⅛	100	do ...c.	88⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	42	100	do	88⅞
100	do ..bet. call.	41⅛	100	do	88⅞
300	do	41⅛	300	do ...b3.	88⅞
100	do	41	300	do	88⅞
900	N.Y.C.& H.R.b.c.	96	100	do	88⅞
200	do	95⅞	300	do ...s3.	88⅞
400	do	95⅞	300	do ...s3.	88⅞
400	do	95⅞	400	do ...s10.	88⅞
100	do ...c.	95⅞	100	do	88⅞
100	do	95⅞	100	do	88⅞
100	do ...c.	95⅝	300	do ...b3.	88⅞
100	do	95⅞	100	do	88⅞
1000	do	95⅞	800	M.& St.P.Pf.b.c.x.	75
100	do	95⅞	700	Union Pacific R.	34
300	do	95⅞	100	do ..b. c. s3.	34
200	do ...b3.	96⅛	100	do	34
600	do	96	600	do	33⅞
100	Harlem R.	115	100	do	33⅞
55	Mich. Central R.	117⅛	100	do	33⅞
100	West. Un. Tel.	70⅛	100	do	33⅞
100	do ..b. c. s3.	70⅛	400	do	33⅞
100	do	70⅛	100	do	33⅞
600	do	70⅛	1100	do	33⅞
200	do	70⅜	300	do ...b3.	34
500	do	70⅜	100	do	33⅞
300	do	70⅜	300	do ...b3.	33⅞
800	do	70⅛	400	do	33⅞
100	do	70⅛	100	do ...s3.	33⅞
500	do	70⅛	200	do	33⅞
1800	do	70⅛	500	do	33⅞
100	do ...s3.	70⅛	100	do	33⅞
200	do	70⅛	100	do ...c.	33⅞
300	do ...s3.	70⅛	600	do	34
200	do	70	100	do	34
1400	do	70	300	do	34⅛
400	do	69⅞	100	do ...b3.	34⅛
100	do	69⅞	200	do	34⅛
600	do	69⅞	1300	C. & N.W.R.b.c.	73
200	do	69⅞	100	do	72⅞
100	do	69⅞	1200	do	72⅞
300	do	69⅞	100	do ...s3.	72⅞
500	do	69⅞	100	do	72⅞
300	do	69⅞	200	do	72⅞
800	do	69⅞	100	do	72⅞
1600	do	70	100	do	72⅞
100	do	69⅞	100	do	72⅞
200	do ...b3.	69⅞	100	do ...s3.	72⅞
100	do	69⅞	800	do	72⅞
100	do	70⅛	100	do ...s3.	72⅞
100	do	70⅛	200	do	72⅞
300	do	70⅛	1400	do	72⅞
300	do	70⅛	200	do	72⅞
600	do	70⅛	100	do ...s3.	72⅞
100	do ...s3.	70⅛	100	do ...c.	72⅞
500	do	70⅛	100	do	72⅞
300	do	70⅛	100	do	73
100	do	70⅛	100	do	73
200	do	70⅛	100	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	89⅛
200	do	70⅛	100	A. & T. H. R. Pf.	45
200	Panama Railroad	124	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	110⅛
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	73¼	100	do ..bet. call.	110⅛
100	do ..bet. call.	73⅛	100	do	110
500	do	73⅛	400	do	110⅛
300	do	73⅛	100	do	110⅛
100	do	73⅛	2300	do	110⅛
500	do ...s3.	73⅛	100	do	110⅛
1200	do	73⅛	700	do	110
3800	do ...s3.	72⅞	900	do	109⅞
200	do	72⅞	300	do ...s3.	109⅞
1200	do	72⅞	300	do	110
2500	do	72⅞	100	do	109⅞
2500	do	72⅞	600	M. & St. P. R.b.c.	53⅛
400	do	72⅞	100	do	53⅛
300	do	72⅞	200	do ...s3.	53⅛
700	do	72⅞	100	do	53⅛
100	do ...b3.	72⅞	700	T., W. & W. R.	75⅛
100	do ...c.	72⅞	100	do ..bet. call.	75⅛
200	do	72⅞	800	do	75⅛
200	do ...s3.	72⅞	100	B., H. & E. R.b.c.	7⅛
500	do ...s3.	72⅞	300	Ohio & M.R.b.c.	42⅛
100	do	72⅞	100	do	42⅛
100	do	73	200	do ...s3.	42⅛
300	do	73⅛	1200	do	42⅛
500	do ...s3.	73⅛	100	do	42⅛
1000	do	73⅛	400	do	42⅛
200	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	33⅛	200	do	42⅛
500	do	33⅛	500	do ...c.	42
100	do ...s3.	33⅛	400	do	42⅛
400	do	33⅛	200	do	42⅛
100	do	33⅛	800	do	42⅛
600	do	33⅛	100	do	42⅛
56	do	34	300	do	42⅛
200	do	33⅞	100	do ...b3.	42⅛
400	do	33⅞	200	Erie Railway.b.c.	47
100	do ...b3.	33⅞	300	do	46⅞
300	do	33⅞	900	do	46⅞
100	Erie R. Pref..b. c.	68½	1600	do	46⅞
			200	do ...s3.	46⅞
			100	do	46⅞

MONDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

The majority of the Stock Exchange were again in the selling mood this morning, without regard to price, and rattled off the Railroads and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail at a killing pace. The official list of sales printed above will illustrate the eagerness to put out contracts for a further decline in prices on the hot weather and the supposed indifference or inability of the leading Bulls, now for the most part in the country, to take care of their favorite Stocks. The break in Western Telegraph on Friday, followed up vigorously on Saturday, and greatly widened by enormous sales this morning, gave the key-note to the bearish turn of the general market, and it was not until after 2 o'clock—when some of the over-sold Stocks had to be bought in, in default of delivery, under the rule of the Exchange—that the decline was checked and the temper of the dealings reversed. Western Telegraph, from 69⅞, rallied to 71⅛ ₱ cent.; Pacific Mail, from 71⅞ to 73¼, and the Railroads ½ to 1 ₱ cent. from the cheapest sales.

There was no Afternoon session of the Exchange Board on account of the funeral of the late Oswald Cammann. The following prices were made in the Hall of the Exchange at 4 o'clock P. M., as compared with Saturday Afternoon. The sales of Gold through the day were at 115⅜@115½ ₱ cent. There was a little better tone to the Foreign Exchange market, owing to the easier command of cash Gold to pay for Bills on London. The Public Funds were steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 12.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115⅞	116
American Gold	115⅜	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96	96⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	110⅛
North-western Common	73	73⅛
Pacific Mail	73	73¼
St. Paul Preferred	78⅞	*75⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅞	54
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅛	43
Western Union Telegraph	70⅞	71⅛
Erie	47⅛	46⅞
Union Pacific	34	34⅛
Lake Shore	88⅞	89⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	33⅞	34⅛

* Ex Dividend.

The Railroad and Telegraph and Pacific Mail Stocks left off firm at the recovery in prices, and the general temper of the market was decidedly better at the close of the day than at any time since Thursday last. The Gold and Exchange rates were steady.

A leading speculator in Western Telegraph has the credit of selling his Stock freely since last Friday. His example was, of course, eagerly improved by other operators, on the bearish side of the market, who took for granted that he "knew something." But we cannot discover that he was really inspired, in any proper sense, as to the value of the Stock or business of the Company. He had his own opinion of the market, no doubt, and acted promptly upon it. Rumor says that he is a Greeley leader, impressed with the belief that Greeley may probably win, or that the public, between this and November, may become alarmed on the subject, and that in either event, all Stocks will go to the "bow-wows," the Telegraph, which we dare say will profit a million of dollars between May and November by the increased telegraphing of the Presidential campaign, among the rest. At 3 o'clock, Western Telegraph Stock had recovered to 72 ₱ cent.

The following are the latest prices of the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	115¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	118⅜	5-20 reg., '67	115⅞
5-20 reg., '62	116⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115⅞
5-20 coup., '62	116⅛	5-20 reg., '68	115⅛
5-20 reg., '64	116⅛	5-20 coup., '68	115⅛
5-20 coup., '64	116⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅞
5-20 reg., '65	116⅛	10-40 coup.	113
5-20 coup., '65	116⅛	5s, coup., '81	112⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115⅜	6s, Currency	113⅝

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Tennessee 6s, old	73¼	Mo. 6s, H & St. Jo. issue	90
Virginia 6s, old	45	Louisiana 6s	50
Virginia 6s, new bds.	50⅝	Alabama 8s	83
Virginia 6s, Con. bds.	51	Ohio 6s, 1875	98
Virginia 6s, def. bds.	15	Ohio 6s, 1881	100
Georgia 6s	73	Ohio 6s, 1886	103
Georgia 7s, new bds.	85	Kentucky 6s	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	34⅛	Michigan 6s, 1873	95
N. C. to N. C. R. R. Co.	40	Michigan 6s, 1883	99
N. C. Funding Act, '66	25	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L'n	107⅛
N. C. Special Tax	14⅛	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	107⅛
South Carolina 6s	54	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '77	106⅛
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	28⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Market	125
Manhattan	147½	Nassau	106½
Merchants'	116	Corn Exchange	128
Mechanics'	133	Continental	91⅛
City	255	St. Nicholas	x114
Phenix	101	Commonwealth	86
Tradesmen's	148	Import. & Traders'	170
Gallatin National	117	Park	150
Leather Manufact'rs'	170	Manuf'rs' & Merch'ts'	100
State of New-York	110	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	97
Commerce	118	Fourth National	111
Mercantile	125	Ninth National	110
American Exchange	115	Tenth National	80
Bank of the Republic	114	Oriental	170
Hanover	100	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	91
Metropolitan	136	German American	103

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1872. }

Gold receipts	$638,073 86
Gold payments	224,845 02
Gold balance	46,356,372 81
Currency receipts	408,194 72
Currency payments	396,038 32
Currency balance	7,763,633 43
Customs	573,000 00

Our report of the North-west Road for its late fiscal year, ending June 1, shows that the Road earned 7 ₱ cent. net on the Common, as on the Preferred Stock, which, for financial reasons, it was not deemed best to pay out in cash. The balance remains to the credit of Income account, for future division. The result is the more satisfactory, as nearly 1 ₱ cent. on the Common Stock was lost by the Chicago fire, and charged off to the expenses of the year. The general results of the business of the twelve months may be briefly stated as, in Gross Traffic, $11,402,000, subject to ordinary and extraordinary charges of $6,810,000, leaving $4,592,000 to Income, of which $1,974,000 was absorbed by Interest and Lease charges, and $1,486,000 by Dividends on Preferred Stock, amounting to $21,067,000. The resulting balance is $1,132,000 on $14,810,000 Common Stock.

It is a source of much satisfaction to his numerous railway friends to know that Mr. John F. Tracy, the President of the Chicago and Rock Island and of the Chicago and North-west Road, has returned from his long tour in Europe in pursuit of health, greatly improved in physical strength as well as in spirits. He looks and feels as though he had passed the crisis of his malady, and is, we believe, prepared to resume his important duties, not only with confidence in his own ability for their proper discharge, but in the resources of his roads and the continued earnest support of his executive assistants who so creditably conducted their affairs during his absence.

We again direct attention to the advertisement of the Stock of the American Bridge Company, of Chicago, the subscriptions to which are about being closed by Messrs. Marvin Brothers, Exchange-place.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD
NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**, limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of
ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities, at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILway First Mortgage Bonds, interest 8 per cent., free of tax, for sale by

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place,

Who will furnish full particulars upon application.

Mortgage only $18,000 per mile upon road fully equipped.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 12—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, old, 92⅜; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 89⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜; for the account, 92⅜@92⅜.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Rentes opened at 55f. 45c., and closed at 55f. 4c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is active. Wheat, 12s. 4d. ₱ cental for California White; 11s. 4d.@11s. 9d. for Red Western Spring, and 12s. 4d. for Red Winter. Flour, 28s.@29s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 27s. ₱ quarter. Oats, 2s. 8d. ₱ bushel. Peas, 35s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier. Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

1½ P. M.—Provisions—Beef, 80s. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for new prime Mess. Bacon, 30s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of yesterday have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

Evening.—Bacon, 34s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Aug. 12—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 35s.@36s. ₱ cwt. Linseed-oil, £37@£37 5s. ₱ ton.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 12, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	41	Resin, bbls.	2,782
Bees-wax, pkgs.	4	Oil-cake, pkgs.	135
Cotton, bales	1,338	Beef, pkgs.	115
Cotton-seed, bags	500	Cut-meats, pkgs.	278
Oil, bbls.	590	Grease, pkgs.	254
Copper, bbls.	62	Lard, pkgs.	212
Copper, cakes	814	Lard, kegs	200
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	268	Stearine, pkgs.	100
Eggs, bbls.	810	Butter, pkgs.	2,222
Flour, bbls.	10,354	Cheese, pkgs.	3,820
Wheat, bushels	41,459	Tallow, pkgs.	8
Corn, bushels	243,869	Lard-oil, bbls.	120
Oats, bushels	54,875	Pea-nuts, bags	316
Flaxseed, bags	182	Rice, pkgs.	50
Corn-meal, bbls.	200	Starch, boxes	500
Hemp, bales	30	Sumac, bags	42
Hides, No.	111	Tobacco, hhds.	523
Hides, bales	428	Tobacco, boxes & cs	2,705
Leather, sides	9,571	Whisky, bbls.	461
Moss, bales	189	Wool, bales	367
Spirits Turp., bbls.	330		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship Cissy, for London—5,420 bags Oil-cake, 100 tcs. Pork, 79 bbls. Pork, 51 hhds. Tobacco, 38 cases Tobacco, 212 bbls. Resin, 76 logs Walnut, 6,000 Staves, 15 pks. Agricultural Implements.

By the ship Celestial Empire, for Bremen—10,170 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Loch Katrine, for Glasgow—150 bbls. Resin, 70,602 bushels Corn, 1,732 bbls. Flour, 18,000 Staves, 30 boxes Tobacco.

By the bark Libero, for Cork and orders—29,494 bushels Corn.

By the schooner Ranneys, for Queenstown and orders—8,703 bushels Corn.

By the bark Fenwick, for Rotterdam—2,179 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 550 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the bark Eliza Barss, for Bermuda—100 bbls. Corn-meal, 25 sacks Salt, 91 bales Hay, 73 Oxen.

By the schooner Rover, for Bermuda—81 bbls. Flour, 292 bags Corn, 8 bbls. Beef, 100 reams Paper, 26 boxes Tobacco, 15 bales Hay, 746 gallons Kerosene, 494 pks. Brandy, 20 bbls. Meal, 5 bbls. Meats, 10 bbls. Bread, 2 bbls. Salt, 3 bbls. Pork, 50 bags Bran, 3 pks. Butter, 10 boxes Cheese, 20 pks. Lard, 3 kegs Nails, 10 carboys Acid, 25 bales Hay, 10,000 feet Lumber.

By the schooner Gen. Putnam, for San Andreas—14 bales Tobacco, 10 cases Refined Petroleum, 4 kegs Nails, 2 dozen Brooms, 15 bbls. Bread, 10 bbls. Crackers, 22 pks. Chairs, 25 bbls. Flour, 51 pks. Fish, 10 pks. Lard, 5 bbls. Pork, 1 bbl. Ham, 10 sacks Salt, 15 boxes Soap, 20 bags Rice.

By the brig Stephen Bishop, for Montevideo—50 bags Pepper, 466 pks. Drugs, 200 bbls. Resin, 200 bbls. Plaster, 66 cases Tobacco, 1,900 cases Starch, 4 cases Hardware, 100 cases Lobsters, 100 bbls. Sugar, 100 cases Lard, 1,000 cases Kerosene, 100 cases Oysters, 1 case Lamps, 8 Wheels, 10 tcs. Ham, 5 boxes Bacon, 21 bales Tobacco, 395 cases Chairs, 400 cases Spirits Turpentine, 8 pks. Machinery, 90 pks. Agricultural Implements, 2 pks. Railroad Material, 3,411 bushels Corn.

And from Philadelphia, for London, by the bark Ann Elizabeth, 100,307½ gallons Refined Petroleum. ....For Stettin, by the bark Canada, 105,975 gallons Refined Petrolium.

And from Baltimore, during the week, for European ports: For Bremen by the North German steamer Leipzig, 600 bbls. Alumina, 1,100 bags Bark, 10,064 bushels Corn, 4 hhds. Bees-wax, 758 hhds. Tobacco, 20 hhds. Tobacco Stems....For Copenhagen, by the Danish bark Kjoge, 74,574 gallons Petroleum....For Belfast, Ireland, by the Italian bark Leonilda Donovaro, 38,067 bushels Corn....And for Dublin, Ireland, by the British bark James Muir, 26,000 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Pots have been in light stock and moderate demand at $8 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls nominally unchanged.

BEES-WAX—Western has been inquired for to a fair extent on the basis of 33c.@33½c.; prime Southern Yellow quiet but firm at 36c.@36½c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been rather more inquiry noted for seasonable stock at full rates.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, but quoted steady, with sales reported since our last of 1,664 bags by the Adelaide Pendergast, on private terms, and 247 bags by the South America, at 17½c., gold. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 2,164 bags; sales, 10,472 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, 85,941 bags; at Baltimore, 15,562 bags; at Hampton Roads, 7,010 bags; at Savannah, 3,314 bags, and at Mobile, 3,700 bags. Other kinds have been held firmly, but have been without activity. We quote Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 15c.@15½c.; fair, 16½c.@16¾c.; good, 17¼c.@17½c.; prime, 18c.@18¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit. Rio in job lots at 15c.@18¼c., gold; Java at 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18¼c.; Native Ceylon, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 17c.@17¾c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@17¼c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17c.; Porto Rico, 17¼c.@18¼c.; San Domingo, 14c.@14¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull and unchanged in price; sales, 775 bales for early delivery, including 313 bales to shippers, and 462 bales to spinners. For forward delivery, sales were made of 5,650 bales, (2,100 bales on Saturday evening, and 3,550 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including on Saturday, for August, 100 bales, short notice, at 20⅛c.; 100 bales at 20¼c.; September, 400 bales at 20 7-16c., 600 bales at 20⅜c., 200 bales at 20 7-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c.; October, 100 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c.; December, 200 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c. And today for August, 100 bales at 20¼c.; September, 100 bales at 20⅜c., 100 bales at 20 5-16c., 700 bales at 20⅜c., 100 bales at 20 5-16c., 100 bales at 20¼c.; October, 200 bales at 19¼c., 300 bales at 19 3-16c., 400 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales 19⅛c.; November, 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 50 bales at 18⅝c., 300 bales at 18¾c. December, 300 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18 9-16c., 400 bales at 18½c. The averages of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows: September, 20-42c., October, 19-33c., November, 18¾c., December, 18-08c. The receipts at this port today were 1,538 bales, including 182 bales per railroad, 661 bales from New-Orleans, 212 bales from Norfolk, 77 bales from Savannah, 406 bales from Charleston. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 570 bales, and thus far this week 804 bales, against 480 bales, same time, the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,674,099 bales, against 3,949,765 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¾	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Low Middling	20⅞	20⅞	21⅛	21⅛
Middling	21⅞	21⅞	22⅛	22⅛
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅛	24⅛	24⅛

EGGS—Have been in light demand within the range of from 19c.@23c. for inferior to choice marks, the main inquiry having been for fresh lots of State, at 20c.; Western at 19c., and Jersey at 21c.@23c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request at a further partial advance of 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl., on a very moderate offering of stock, particularly of No. 2 choice Superfine, and desirable shipping and trade extras, which have been in most favor with purchasers. Sales have been made since our last of 13,250 bbls., including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $7@$7 50; very good fancy at $7 50@$8; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 90@$7 40; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7 15@$7 65 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@$5 50
Sour Flour	5 00@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	6 00@ 6 50
Extra State	7 00@ 8 00
Extra City, shipping brands	7 00@ 8 00
Extra Gennessee	8 10@10 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 15@ 7 65
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 65@10 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 45@10 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 75@12 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls. at $6 20@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$12 75 for very good to choice Extra ₱ bbl. Of California Flour, small lots were sold at $8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4@$5 10 ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. chiefly at $4 85@$5 ₱ bbl. Corn-meal has been in fair request at from $3 50@$4 for Yellow and White Western; $3 60@$3 80 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; sales, 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Very little Spring Wheat has been available for early delivery, and the unusually limited supply on the market has been mainly under the control of one seller, who has been enabled to realize a further advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel on the more desirable grades, which have been wanted, to a moderate extent, for prompt shipment. The inquiry from millers has been quite tame at the extreme rates claimed by holders. Winter Wheat has been inactive and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,000 bushels at $1 67 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 63 for Soft No. 2 North-western and Milwaukee Spring, also afloat, and all for shipment; $1 85@$1 90 for small lots of Red and Amber, and $1 95@$2 for small lots of White Western....Corn has been quoted a shade stronger in price and quite brisk, the export and home inquiry have been active for desirable samples of Mixed Western, in part from store. Sales have been reported since our last of 257,000 bushels, part from store, at 63½c.@64½c. for ordinary to choice sailing vessel grades, chiefly at 64c. for good samples, afloat; 64½c.@65c. for fancy do.; 62c.@64c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 63c.@63½c. for fair to good, 65c.@65½c. for Yellow Western; 65c.@70c. for White Western, and 58c.@61c. for damaged. ...Rye has been in moderate request, for home use and shipment, at about former rates; sales 8,300 bushels prime Western at 75c., afloat, ₱ bushel....Barley wholly nominal, in the absence of any transactions.... Barley-malt quiet, but steady....Oats have been quoted firm, but have been unusually quiet. The trade inquiry has been very light. Sales have been reported since our last of only 11,000 bushels at 46c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 46c. for do., in store; 44c.@46c. for do., from track; 50c.@52½c. for fair to prime White Western, from track and afloat.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Bagging at less buoyant prices; sales, 40 bales Borneo at 15½c., and 150 rolls Domestic at 15½c., the latter showing a decline. We quote: Bags at 14c.@14½c.; Bagging at 14½c.@15½c.; Domestic Bagging at 15½c.@15¾c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request, chiefly for local use, old Bale at full rates. We quote from $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 65 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.; new Bale Hay at $1@$1 50; Straw at from 65c.@$1 10 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Sales, 400 bales Jute Butts at 2⅞c., currency. Market dull and unchanged.

HOPS—Have been held with more firmness, the stock having been well under control, with a moderate demand noted for desirable lots. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 25c.@45c.@65c.@75c., the latter for extra choice; crop of 1870 at 10c.@38c., with fancy lots quoted up to 40c.@50c.; older growths at 8c.@15c.; foreign at 55c.@75c.

MOLASSES—Has been quite sparingly sought after within the previous nominal range; 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado sold on private terms. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@60c.; Cuba, 20c.@37½c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held with confidence on the basis of $3 85@$4 for strained and good strained, with $3 75 reported bid for the former, on, however, a quiet market; 200 bbls. Pale were sold at $4 50@$5 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar quiet but steady....Spirits Turpentine has been in less demand, closing at 50½c.; sales 105 bbls. at 50½c., and 100 bbls., seller August, at 50c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been more active on the basis of 12c., in bulk; sales have been reported of 5,000 bbls., seller the remainder of the year, at the quoted rate....Refined has been in light demand, but quoted steady, on the basis of 22½c.@22⅝c. here, and 21½c.@22⅛c. at Philadelphia, for early delivery.... Refined, in cases, quiet at 28½c....Naphtha dull at 14½c.

PROVISIONS—There has been more call for Pork for early delivery at a shade firmer prices, especially for new Mess, which has been in most favor with buyers. Sales have been reported of 780 bbls., in lots, at $13 80 for new Western Mess, $13 12½@$13 25 for old do., $12 50 for new Western Prime Mess, and $11 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been more active, and sales have been reported of 5,0 bbls. Western Mess, seller August, at $13 30, and 2,000 bbls. do., seller October, at $13 75.... City-dressed Hogs have been in demand since our last at 6c.@6½c. as extremes, ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been salable and firm at from 11c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams and 6c.@8c. for Shoulders, 16c.@17c. for Smoked Hams, and 9c.@10c. for Smoked Shoulders, 7c.@7½c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 215 pks., within the range....Bacon has been in fair request at firm prices, with sales reported of 550 boxes at 7¾c. for Long Clear, 8¼c. for Short Clear, and 7½c. for Short Rib....Lard has attracted more attention, particularly prime old Western Steam and Kettle, in good part for export, and City Steam and Kettle, mostly for refining purposes, at rather stronger prices. Sales have been reported of 2,850 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, chiefly at 8½c.@9c. for good to prime Western; 9¼c.@9⅜c. for prime to choice Western Kettle-rendered; 8¾c. for prime City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8¾c.@8⅞c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the demand has been more animated, with sales reported of 750 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller August, quoted at 9c.; 1,500 tcs. do., seller September, at 9⅛c., and 7,000 tcs. seller the remainder of the year, at 9c. ₱ lb....Beef products have been selling to a moderate extent in a jobbing way within the range of from $7@$9 50 for Mess, and $9 50@12 for Extra Mess; sales, 150 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@$15 for prime Mess; $16@$20 for India Mess, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams at $20@$24 as the extremes.... The demand for Butter has been almost wholly for the finer makes of Western and State, which have been held with firmness....Cheese has attracted less attention, though the advantage as to price has been in favor of purchasers. We quote: Butter within the range of from 12c.@28c. for inferior to choice State; 28c.@30c. for fancy lots do., the latter an extreme, and 9c.@17c. for Western; 17½c.@20c. for selections of do.; Grease Butter, 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb.; and Cheese within the range of 8c.@12c. for poor to fine, and 12c.@12½c. for small lots of fancy Factory; 6c.@12½c. for common to very choice Dairy, and 3c.@6c. for Skimmed, ₱ lb.

RICE—Business has been moderate, with Carolina quoted at $8 50@$9 25 for ordinary to prime; Rangoon, $6 87½@$7 37½, and Patna, $7 62½@$8 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair request, including Turk's Island at 35c.@40c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 ₱ sack, from store; Syracuse, $1 25; Burlaps, $1 25; Factory Filled, $2 15@$2 25; Bulk, 35c.@38c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been slow of sale at 8¼c.@8½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bags here at $2 32½, gold, L. A. T., 60 days credit, and 5,500 bags at Boston, at $2 20, gold, flat; market less buoyant. Grass-seed dull and somewhat irregular. We quote: Clover at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $1 95; Timothy, $3 12½@$3 50, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 32½@$2 35, gold, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been salable and firm. We quote: Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in fair demand, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@97½c.; Mace, $1 15@$1 25; Cassia, 27½c.@28½c.; White Pepper, 35c.@35½c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@18c.; Ginger, 10c.@11½c.; Pimento at 12½c.; Cloves, 21c.@22½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—There has been a very moderate movement reported since our last in Raw Sugars, prices of which have been quoted essentially unchanged. Holders of really desirable samples of refining stock do not appear urgent in their offerings of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of — hhds. and 47 boxes, including 441 hhds. inferior to good common refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8⅜c.; 440 hhds. fully good fair refining do. at 8¼c.; and 47 boxes clayed Havana at 9¼c., ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; good do. at 8⅜c.; prime do. at 9c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9c.@10½c., ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Boxed Sugar at 9⅛c.; Manila, in bags, 7¾c.@8⅛c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in less demand, with Powdered quoted at 12⅛c.; Crushed, 12⅛c.; Granulated at 12c.@12⅛c.; A's at 11c.@11⅛c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—A fair inquiry prevails for prime Tallow at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 139,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9⅛c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c. for strictly prime samples. Stearine has been in active request and quoted firm, with sales of 950 tcs. prime, mostly to arrive, and deliverable within the current month, at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and irregular, with large lots reported available at 93c.; sales, 50 bbls., in lots, at 93½c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic Fleece has been moving slowly in most instances. Holders have been somewhat more confident in their views, and insisting on full asking rates on restricted offerings of stock, thus checking operations. Manufacturers have not been eager to make purchases, beyond the limits of present requirements. The trade bids have been reserved, and generally under the views of sellers. Domestic Pulled has been in light request within the previous nominal range. Texas Wool has met with a moderate call, particularly grades available at from 35c.@45c. Oregon Wool has been in some demand and about steady. California Wool has not been in much favor with buyers, especially Spring clip, the chief inquiry having been for Fall clip, at the ruling figures. Cape Wool has been more sought after and quoted rather stronger in price. Montevideo Wool has been held higher, on reduced and well concentrated offerings, and a moderate inquiry. Other kinds of foreign have been comparatively quiet within our range. The Boston advices are of a better inquiry for foreign, and the *Commercial Bulletin* of that city says that "lots that had previously changed hands in bond, are now passing into consumption. Manufacturers are free buyers to the extent of their requirements, which are limited, however, by the backwardness of the goods trade. There is strong confidence on the part of holders, in view of the relatively high ruling of the foreign supply markets and the upward range of gold. New domestic Wool is arriving more freely, and there is now a fair selection of the different grades of fleece, with the exception of combing, which continues scarce in the absence of the usual importations from Canada, although the consumptive demand is quite moderate for the season. But prices, although more regular and settled than they were last week, are satisfactory to neither buyer nor seller, which of course tends to check trade. The range actually paid for clothing Wools in this market is from 57c. to 68c., including Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania washed fleeces. But this range is relatively higher than current rates for corresponding grades of foreign, while it is relatively lower than ruling prices in the country; although the latter are gradually settling down to the level of the Eastern markets. California Spring clip is selling more freely at the reduced rates last quoted, and the receipts continue liberal. The old Fall clip has been pretty well cleared out, but at very low prices. Pulled Wools are dull, with the supply still in excess of the demand, and holders anxious to realize. Under these circumstances prices are weak and unsettled." From Philadelphia more demand is reported from both local and eastern manufacturers, and more confidence on the part of holders. The *Price Current* of that city says: "The greatly improved and buoyant tone of the English markets has produced a better feeling among the trade, and manufacturers have evinced more disposition to take up supplies; consequently the movement of stock has been relatively large, compared with the sales of last month. Manufacturers generally, however, need to receive better encouragement from the sale of their productions before they are likely to invest largely in the raw material, notwithstanding that it may be their wisest course to purchase while prices are low, as the anomalous difference which now exists between home and foreign markets must soon work a decided change in their policy; either they will have to compete for the foreign staple or produce less goods."

	Cents ₱ lb.
No. 1 to XXX Fleece	58@73
No. 2 Fleece	53@66
Unwashed Fleece	30@66
Combing	65@76
Texas, coarse to extra fine	25@50
Santa Fé, White Fleece	30@42
Santa Fé, Black Fleece	25@31
California, Spring Clip	33@50
California, Fall Clip and Lambs	24@33
Super to Extra Pulled	53@67
No. 1 Pulled	50@60
Western Pulled	50@55
Southern Pulled	40@50
California Pulled	25@55
Buenos Ayres, Unwashed	29@38
Rio Grande (gold)	22@34
Cape	36@42
Australian	47@68
Imported Sheepskins, ₱ lb.	26@40

FREIGHTS—There has been a fair inquiry for Grain room, in the way of berth freights, at about previous figures, with a moderate call for Cotton and Provision room at essentially unchanged quotations. The chartering business has been on a moderate scale at about former rates, the main demand having been for vessels for the Petroleum and Grain trades. Vessels for the Stave and Tobacco trades also attracted some attention....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 1,050 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 71,000 bushels Corn at 8¼d. ₱ bushel; 7,800 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 350 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 200 bales Hair at 40s. Also, an American ship, 1,378 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, and a British bark, 485 tons, with do., from do., on private terms; an American ship, 849 tons, with do., from do., at £4 5s., and a British bark, 520 tons, with do., from do., at £4 3s....For London, by steam, 7,800 bushels Corn at 8¼d. ₱ bushel; 20 hhds. Grease at 35s.; 110 cases Tobacco on private terms....For Bristol, by sail, 50 tcs. Beef, at 6s. 3d. ₱ tierce; 10 tons Lard-oil at 35s.; and, by steam, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 45s.; 50 boxes Bacon at 35s....Also, a British brig, with 530 hhds. Syrup, reported from Philadelphia, at 30s....For Cork and orders, the British steamer Violet, 966 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with 7,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter, and, if direct, at 7s. ₱ quarter; a Norwegian bark, with 2,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d., and if direct, at 7s; an Italian bark, with about 2,800 quarters do., from do., at 7s.; and an Italian bark, 356 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,400 quarters Grain, on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 300 tcs. Lard, 200 boxes Starch, at 40s.; also a British bark, 765 tons, hence, with about 4,700 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms....For Bremen, a German bark, 691 tons, with 1,700 bbls. Syrup, and remainder of cargo Maryland Tobacco, from Baltimore, on private terms....For Hamburg, by sail, 125 hhds. Tallow at 40s., and 200 cases Tobacco at 30s.; and by steam, 150 tons Tallow at 50s....For Rotterdam, by sail, 950 boxes Extract Logwood at 30s.; also an American ship, 1,092 tons, with Maryland Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 30s....For a Continental port direct, a Norwegian bark, rumored, with about 3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 7s. ₱ bbl., but rumor not confirmed....For the German Baltic, a German bark, (to arrive,) with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 7s. 3d....For Cadiz, an American brig, 393 tons, hence, with Light Pipe Staves, at $38....Two or three other negotiations were pending, but not closed up to a late hour....For Gonaives, an American schooner, 118 tons, from Boston and back, at $1,450 and port charges....For Barbados, an American brig, 212 tons, with Lumber from St. Mary's, Ga., at $15 50, gold....For Aspinwall, an American bark, with Coal, from Baltimore at $8....For Manzanilla, an American schooner, 174 tons, with general cargo, from Boston and back to a port north of Hatteras at $2,700 and port charges....For New-York, three schooners, 300, 450 and 400 tons respectively, with Coal, from Cow Bay, at $3 50; and a schooner, 300 tons, with Paving-stones, from Pigeon Cove, at $1 50 ₱ ton.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 12, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards, 31 cars of horned Cattle came to hand, quality from very poor to good, prices from 10c. scant to 13½c. ₱ lb., with the meanest of the Cattle unsold, weights from 4 cwt. scant to 8 cwt. strong, on 52 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade in horned Cattle advanced ½c. ₱ lb. strong on Beeves, from fair to good; the poor Cattle on hand had to stand over unsold; prices ranged from 11¼c.@14c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 9 cwt., on 56 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows still on the decline; prices from $40@$65@$84@$80 ₱ head, with some nice family Cows returned to the country, there to await a better condition of trade. Veals rather slow from 7½c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves from $5@$7 50 ₱ head. Sheep slow from 5c.@7c. ₱ lb. Lambs dull from 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs active, on a light supply, from $4 50@$5 15 ₱ cwt.; City Dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

Culver & Co. sold for Bedford & Co. 102 Steers, Kentuckys, nice Cattle, at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight, 7¾ cwt. S. Healy sold for self 50 Steers, Illinois nice Cattle, at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight, 6¾ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self 92 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, at 2⅞ ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. Also 29 S cars, Ohios, good Cattle at 13½c. ₱ lb., weight, 9 cwt.; held on sale. 99 Steers, Illinois. Murray & Martin sold for selves 24 Steers, Kentuckys, good Cattle, from 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight, 7½ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 108 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 12c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight, 7¼ cwt. T. Gilless sold for self 171 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, from 12¼c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight from 6½ cwt.@8 cwt. J. & D. Waxel sold for selves 18 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight, 6½ cwt.; also 18 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight, 7 cwt.; held on sale 120 Steers, Texans. J. Wright sold for self 25 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, from 13¼c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Carey & McCaffry sold for selves 45 Steers, Illinois nice Cattle, from 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight, 7 cwt. C. S. Glover sold for self 46 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, from 13c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight, 7 cwt. Valentine & Williams sold for selves 39 Steers, Ohios, good Cattle, from 12½c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight, 7¼ cwt.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, J. Kirby sold 231 Sheep, weight 2,380 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 250 Sheep, weight 20,100 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 118 Sheep, weight 12,040 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 19 Lambs, weight 1,120 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 57 Lambs, weight 3,920 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 100 Lambs, weight 6,380 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 257 Sheep, weight 22,780 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 173 Sheep, weight 15,990 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 132 Lambs, weight 8,065 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 350 Lambs, weight 22,400 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 126 Lambs, weight 8,530 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 47 Lambs, weight 3,240 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth-street Hog Yards, Judd & Buckingham sold 218 Sheep, weight 18,520 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 186 Sheep, weight 15,930 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb. J. H. Reid sold two cars of rough Indiana Hogs at $4 50 ₱ cwt.; also one car of Ohio Hogs at $4 75 ₱ cwt., all on live weight. F. Kimball sold two cars of Hogs at $4 50 ₱ cwt.; also one car of Hogs at $5 15 ₱ cwt., all on live weight.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Aug. 10, 1872: 5,014 head of horned Cattle, 15,027 Hogs, 8,172 Sheep and Lambs. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week, 839 head of horned Cattle, 14,837 Hogs, 7,921 Sheep and Lambs. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Aug. 12, 1872: 1,522 head of horned Cattle, 31 Cows, 9 Veals. Western stock: 11 Beeves, 13 Cows, 327 Veals, 102 Sheep, local stock. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Aug. 12, 1872: 13,189 Sheep and Lambs, 1,455 Veals, 95 Cows.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid to dealers and jobbers for sound merchantable Produce, in good clean packages.

BUTTER—The receipts have been 7,416 pks. for the past three days, and 13,217 pks. for the week. The movements in the Butter line have been confined, for the most part, to the local purchases of the finer makes of Western and State stock, the offerings of which have been comparatively limited, while holders have been generally firm in their views. Grades of prime to choice qualities have been in ample supply and difficult to place, in the absence of anything like a satisfactory call from shippers or packers, particularly the former, leaving values more or less nominal. The receipts of Butter since Jan. 1 have been 359,720 pks., against 357,000 pks. same time in 1871; exports, 3,634,882 lbs., against 3,264,190 lbs. same time in 1871. We quote:

State pails, ₱ lb.	12 @30
State firkins and half firkins, ₱ lb.	12 @28
State firkins, extra selections, ₱ lb.	28 @30
State Welsh tubs and half tubs ₱ lb.	12 @28
Western, common to prime, ₱ lb.	9 @17
Western selections	17½@20
Grease Butter, original packages, ₱ lb.	8 @ 8½

CHEESE—The receipts during the past three days have been 41,456 boxes, and for the week 65,094 boxes. The course of the market since our last has been against the selling interest, influenced by the increased arrivals, the less favorable foreign advices and the falling off in the demand, particularly for export. Prices have receded a fraction, and generally closed weak, with considerable urgency on the part of holders to place the poorer grades of stock, without much regard to values. The week's exports exceeded 5,283,000 lbs. The receipts here since Jan. 1 have been 847,716 pks. against 617,000 pks. same time in 1871. Exports, 34,835,967 lbs., against 31,928,723 lbs. the same time in 1871. We quote as follows:

State Factory, extra fine, in small lots	12 @12½
State Factory, fair to fine	10 @12
State Factory, poor to fair	8 @10
State Dairy, ordinary to extra choice	6 @11½
Western	6 @11½
Skimmed	3 @ 6

EGGS—Have been arriving in moderate amounts, but have been more abundant than was required to meet the urgent wants of buyers, to which the demand was, in the main, confined: and prices have been depressed and drooping. The receipts of the past three days have been 4,348 bbls., and for the week, 4,668 bbls.

State and Pennsylvania, loss off, ₱ dozen	20@21
New-Jersey	21@23
Western	19@20
Canada	19@20

VEGETABLES.—The market has been comparatively quiet, with fair offerings of seasonable stock within our range.

New Potatoes, ₱ bbl.	$1 25@$2 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ bbl.	4 00@12 00
Onions, new, ₱ bbl.	2 50@ 3 00
Onions, ₱ 100 bunches	2 25@ 3 00
Egg Plants, ₱ dozen	2 25@ 3 00
Beets, ₱ basket	1 25@ 1 50
Turnips, ₱ bbl.	1 00@ 1 50
Cabbages, new, ₱ 100	6 00@12 00
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	50@ 1 00
Squashes, ₱ bbl.	1 25@ 2 25
Cucumbers, ₱ 100	25@ 37
Green Corn, ₱ 100	50@ 1 25
Lima Beans, ₱ bag	3 00@ 3 50

POULTRY AND GAME—Have been in moderate request, and generally unchanged in price, though the tendency has been downward, on fair offerings of stock.

Geese, ₱ pair	$1 75 @$2 75
Ducks, ₱ pair	75 @ 1 25
Turkeys, ₱ lb.	16 @ 22
Fowls, ₱ lb.	18 @ 22
Spring Chickens, ₱ lb.	20 @ 23
Roosters, ₱ lb.	11 @ 12
Woodcock, ₱ pair	1 12½@ 1 25

GREEN FRUITS—Have been in rather more demand on the basis of our quotations. Apples, Pears and Peaches have been offered much more freely.

Apples, ₱ bbl.	75@$3 00
Peaches, ₱ basket	30@ 50
Whortleberries, ₱ bushel	1 75@ 2 25
Watermelons, ₱ bbl.	8 00@37 50
Nutmeg Melons, ₱ bbl.	2 50@ 3 25
Pears, ₱ bbl.	2 00@ 5 00
Pears, ₱ crate	1 50@ 4 00
Grapes, ₱ lb.	8@ 15

DRIED FRUITS—Have been comparatively quiet in most instances, with values quoted about as before.

Apples, sliced, ₱ lb.	9 @ 13
Apples, quarters, ₱ lb.	5 @ 10½
Peaches, peeled, ₱ lb.	13 @ 16
Peaches, unpeeled, ₱ lb.	4 @ 6½
Blackberries, ₱ lb.	8 @ 9
Raspberries, ₱ lb.	25 @ 30
Cherries, ₱ lb.	18 @ 21
Pea-nuts, domestic, ₱ bushel	$1 12½@$2 00
Pecan-nuts	8 @ 10

BEANS AND PEAS—Have been generally in light demand within our revised range.

Beans, Marrow, good to extra, ₱ bushel	$2 75@$3 40
Beans, Medium	2 75@ 3 25
Beans, Kidney, ₱ bushel	2 00@ 3 40
Peas, Canada, ₱ bushel, in bond	90@ 95

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Broom-corn, ₱ lb.	$ 3 @$ 9
Brooms, common to extra	2 00 @ 5 50
North River Flax, ₱ lb.	15 @ 18
Canadian Flax, ₱ lb.	15 @ 18
Spinning Tow, ₱ lb.	8 @ 10
Green Tow, ₱ lb.	2½@ 3
Oil-cake, Western, ₱ ton	40 00 @ ....
Oil-cake, City, (gold)	40 00 @40 25
Feed, ₱ ton	21 00 @28 00
Oat-meal	6 75 @ 7 65
Corn-meal, bag-lots, ₱ 100 lbs.	1 18 @ 1 60
Syrup, ₱ gallon	25 @ 1 30
Ginseng	1 00 @ 1 15
Egg Oats, ₱ bushel	40 @ 45
Feathers, Live Geese, ₱ lb.	45 @ 75
Castile Soap, ₱ lb.	11 @ 11½
Colgate Family Soap, ₱ lb.	8½@ ..
South Am. Mixed Hair, ₱ lb., (gold)	31 @ 35
Western Hog Hair	11 @ 11½
American Horn	2 50 @11 00
Domestic Rags, White, ₱ lb.	7½@ ..
Linen Canvas, ₱ lb.	5½@ 5½
Cotton Canvas, ₱ lb.	7½@ 8
Country Mixed Rags, (free of Woolen)	4 @ ..
City, ₱ lb.	1 @ ..
Common Paper, ₱ lb.	1½@ 1¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 12.—Flour nominally unchanged and steady; shipping grades scarce. Wheat in fair demand and higher. Sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 53@$1 56; closed at $1 54 for cash or August; $1 21¾@$1 23 for September, closing at $1 22. Seller, all the year, at $1 16; No. 3 Spring, at $1 28@$1 31; rejected at $1 16. Corn opened firm, but closed dull. Sales of No. 2 mixed at 42¼c.@42¾c., cash or August; 42⅛c.@42¾c., September; rejected quoted at 41c.; No. 1 high mixed sold at 44½c.; No. 2, 43c.; Oats in fair demand and lower; sales of No. 2 at 27½c. on the spot; 26¾c. September. Rye in fair demand and lower; sales of No. 2 at 55c. Barley dull and nominal. Whisky steady at 90½c. Pork dull and lower at $13 75, cash or August. Lard unchanged and quiet; sales of Winter at 8¼c.; summer, 8¾c. Bulk Meats in good demand; sales of Shoulders at 6c.; Short Rib Middles at 8¼c.@8⅜c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.@9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@16c. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Wheat to Oswego, 14c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 310,000 bushels Corn, 69,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 131,000 bushels Wheat, 238,000 bushels Corn, 61,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Grain in store—Wheat, 111,478 bushels; Corn, 427,568 bushels; Oats, 228,317 bushels; Rye, 16,359 bushels; Barley, 34,168 bushels; Peas, 1,007 bushels; Barley-malt, 39,530 bushels. Lake Imports—Flour, 9,470 bbls.; Wheat, 81,350 bushels; Corn, 347,172 bushels; Oats, 39,600 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 15,400 bushels; Corn, 250,425 bushels; Oats, 14,500 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 3,850 bushels; Corn, 36,550 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7½c.; Flour steady; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Bakers', $8 25@$8 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat strong, with an upward tendency; sales of 4,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 50; 15,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 50. Corn is stronger, and has advanced a ½c.; sales of 100,000 barrels at 52½c.@53c. Oats firm; sales in small lots at 37½c.@38c. The balance unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Clover-seed steady, $10 50; Timothy steady, $3 50; Flaxseed, New, quoted at $1 80. Flour in fair demand for Old and dull for New: Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin Extra Family, $7 25@$7 75; Minnesota do., $8 25@$9; Pennsylvania do., New, $9 25; Fancy, $9 50@$10 25. Wheat advanced 5c.: Red, $1 75@$1 79 for New, $1 85 for Old; White, $1 90. Rye is held at 90c. Corn held higher; Yellow, 62c.@63c.; Mixed Western, 62c. Oats steady; Mixed, 43c.@44c.; White, 45c.@48c. Whisky quiet, 95c.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Cheese—The offering of Factory here today was 4,500 boxes, one-third of which were sold at 11¼c.@12¼c. At Little Falls the trade in Farm Dairy Cheese today was the largest of the season; 1,400 boxes were offered, of which 1,200 were sold at 9c.@11¼c. 9,000 boxes of Factory Cheese were offered, of which 8,000 were sold at from 11c.@12¼c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.—Flour firm and strong. Wheat firm; No. 2 Winter Red held $1 43; $1 41 bid. Corn—Full prices asked, but no demand. Oats dull and unchanged. Petroleum—Refined in good demand and firm at 20¼c.@21c. for car lots; 21¼c.@22c. for trade lots.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—Cotton nominal; Low Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 34 bales; gross, 35 bales; exports, coastwise, 10 bales; sales, 21 bales; stock, 6,687.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 12.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 20c.@20¼c.; net receipts, 61 bales; exports, coastwise, 472 bales; sales, 5 bales; stock, 978 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 12.—Cotton dull; Middling, nominal, 19¾c.@20c.; net receipts, 44 bales; exports, coastwise, 279 bales; stock, 3,814 bales.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 13, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—Horace Greeley.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—Horace Greeley, *Speech on 5th January,* 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Blue Beard. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A Life's Dream—Sketches, &c. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert under direction of Theo. Thomas.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—Drama, Songs, Farces, &c. Mr. Charles White and company.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

We beg to announce that the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the Times is now ready. It is printed in large, clear type, and is by far the best document for Republicans issued from the Press.

We desire to call the particular attention of Republicans in all parts of the country to this paper. It has been prepared with the greatest care, and is adapted to readers in every State of the Union. It is issued at a price which barely covers the cost of paper and printing—namely, a cent and a half a copy in quantities of not less than a hundred, or two cents for each single copy.

It contains—

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and allies of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.
2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City.
3. A collection of Mr. Greeley's writings and sayings concerning the South and the rebellion—showing how he encouraged the South to secede by telling it that there was no power to compel it to remain in the Union; and how, afterward, he cried out for the extermination of Southerners and the wholesale spoliation of their lands.
4. Jake Thompson's letter.
5. Extracts from speeches of Mr. Colfax and Judge Stanley Matthews.
6. William Lloyd Garrison's very able letter to Senator Sumner—one of the most effective arguments on the Republican side which the campaign has produced.
7. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's Financial, Indian and Foreign policy.
8. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents—affording a striking contrast to the wild and uncertain crochets of Horace Greeley.
9. A statement of Mr. Greeley's erratic theories on financial questions generally.
10. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.
11. The letters of Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.
12. An article exhibiting the effect of Grant's policy on the commercial, ship-building and financial interests of the country.
13. Photographs of Greeley's friends, by Greeley himself, including pictures of Augustus Schell, Belmont, Trumbull, Doolittle, S. S. Cox, Fernando Wood, John Cochrane, Frank Blair, Horatio Seymour, and the Brooks's.
14. A compilation from Mr. Greeley's writings of his opinions of Gen. Grant.

In addition to the above, the paper contains several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties, who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

We shall print 250,000 copies of this edition to start with. Orders should be forwarded without delay to this office.

Price $1 50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 2 cents each.

Readers out of the City, desiring one or more copies, can have them mailed direct. Price 4 cents each, including postage.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

It is half amusing to see the determination with which Senator Sumner and Mr. Greeley's organ insist upon making out Mr. Frederick Douglass a victim of the President's cruelty, and the equally determined refusal of Mr. Douglass to *be* a victim. "You know you were very much ill-used," cries Senator Sumner. "Nothing of the sort," replies Mr. Douglass; "I have no complaint to make of the President." "Only *say* you were ill-treated—just to oblige us," calls out the Greeley organ. But Mr. Douglass is a man of truth and common sense, and resists all these pathetic appeals. After being much badgered by the "organ," he turns round and gives the following plain advice to his colored friends—imagine the disgust of Cochrane & Co. thereat:

> "Fourth—*In conclusion: Be not deceived. With Grant, our security is unquestionable; our happiness will be made lasting. With Greeley, we would enter upon a sea of trouble—an unknown and anxious future. Unscrupulous advisers would be his friends. Our old foes would surround him, as they even do now; and even if a few stanch friends should endeavor to stem the coming troubles, they would be swept away with the torrent, and the great work of the Republican Party prove an abortion. It cannot be that we will send one vote out of our entire midst to help bring about such dire results, and I pray God that, when the time comes, every man of our race will be found true to the cause of human rights to all.*"

The *Tribune* will now proceed to prove that Mr. Douglass is almost as hopelessly depraved as Gerrit Smith, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.

When the Democrats were under the delusion that the Presidential contest had been decided in their favor by the vote of North Carolina, they built largely upon a general reduction of the Republican vote in the States holding local elections prior to November. One of the first of these was Vermont, that State preceding the rest in September. Their grand scheme was to rush upon Vermont, which seldom polls its full Republican strength, and by a great effort to diminish the Republican majority so as to be able to claim that the revolution against Grant was progressing. The corrected returns from the Old North State have interfered with this notable design, and we believe it has been abandoned. No great amount of money or effort are therefore to be wasted on Vermont. The actual struggle is to be reserved for Maine, but the Republicans down there are not sleeping at their posts. Let them be up and doing, and roll up a majority calculated to shake the nerves of Allen, Wood, and Blumenberg.

It is acknowledged by the Springfield *Republican* and the Cincinnati *Commercial* that the worst class of politicians in the country are most enthusiastic for Greeley, and Mr. Bowles, of the *Republican*, declares that Greeley's worst advisers are the most influential with him. These are the statements of Greeley's own friends. Why should they be questioned? If Mr. Bowles does not know Mr. Greeley, who does?

The Democratic State Committee meets today, to decide upon a time and place for holding their State Convention, and we understand that John Cochrane is to provide a side-show in the shape of a "Liberal Republican Convention." It behoves the unfortunate city which may be selected for these gatherings to instantly and largely augment its detective and police forces. Mr. Tilden can tell what usually happens at Democratic Conventions, but when the Tammany light-fingered gentry are reinforced by the disciples of Fenton, the possibilities of the occasion are too sad to contemplate.

Neutrals in the Presidential Campaign.

There is really only one class of men in our country that may fairly be called disfranchised, and it is composed of those who choose not to vote. In this campaign, as in every one preceding a Presidential election, this class becomes noticeably prominent, and though it makes little show in the newspapers, its members are to be frequently met in the walks of private life. It is not to be denied that they are in the main intelligent and upright men, whose influence, if it could be brought to bear on public affairs, would unquestionably be good. Mr. Greeley's unfitness for the post he seeks is perfectly plain to them. They do not approve of the doctrines of the Democracy. They have, rather from the difficulty in getting at conclusive evidence than from any other cause, accepted a good many of the inventions against Gen. Grant, or have sincerely doubted the wisdom of the policy imposed upon him by Congress. And, finally, they think they see certain tendencies in the Republican Party from which they dissent, and perhaps view with honest apprehension. So they will not vote, but will wait and see if, before the grave closes over them, some rare combination of remotely possible circumstances does not present them with a candidate and a party which they can support.

This course is, in effect, disfranchisement. It is the voluntary assumption of that condition which our fathers conceived to be the most humiliating penalty that could be imposed for offenses against the Commonwealth. That any considerable number of fair-minded and otherwise sensible citizens should be content to sink of their own will into this condition, is something that Washington or Jefferson would have found it hard to credit, and is beyond doubt a serious drawback to the working of our political system.

There are some considerations to which, as sensible men and well-intentioned citizens, men of this class ought to give attention. One is, that, try as hard as they may, they cannot avoid practically influencing the result of the election. Every vote withheld from one candidate allows one more vote to be counted for the other. Moreover, the man who does not vote, of course, will not try to influence party action, and his absence leaves the men who live by politics just so much stronger and so much the more likely to abuse their power. Nothing would more delight the "professionals" than the permanent withdrawal of all respectable men from their party counsels.

We are aware that respectable men, especially in cities, find difficulty in performing as they ought their share in shaping party action. They are met by men who have a direct money interest in controlling the party, and who are more energetic, have more time to give, and are tempted to resort to questionable practices to carry their ends. The primary meeting is not an attractive field for men who value their time, and are rather particular about their associations. Disposable offices, the recognized reward of political activity, make office-seekers; and office-seekers, as a body, crowd the better class of the party away from the primary meetings, and from their proper share in controlling party machinery.

Shall the better class, therefore, abandon politics and refuse to vote? This is but inviting the despotism of the professional class of politicians, and surrendering completely the hope of overthrowing it. The chance of upsetting it lies in civil service reform, in stripping the offices of the Government of their character of political rewards. On this question there is certainly a clear difference between the two parties. We do not say that all Republicans favor it and all Greeley men oppose it, but we do not hesitate to say that the election of Gen. Grant gives promise of practical reform, to be gradually introduced and extended. And we say, also, that of any such result in the case of Mr. Greeley's election there is not the slightest probability. We believe the President to be sincere in his desire for civil service reform, and that he has shown it by repeatedly urging it against the opposition of prominent Republicans, by the character of the Commissioners selected to superintend it, and by putting the new system into operation in many important portions of the service in the midst of the campaign. If re-elected, he will certainly have less influence brought to bear upon him to interfere in the progress of the reform than Mr. Greeley would have. Even if his own desire for reform were moderate, and that of Mr. Greeley were strong, Mr. Greeley's would be less likely to result in good, because the claimants for office would be so numerous, and the arguments for change so effective, that he could not apply reform if he wished to do it. We have the testimony of Mr. Curtis, who is well grounded in both general and detailed features of the work, that the President understands and means to carry out the reform in its full scope.

Here, then, is a chance for a definite choice between the two parties, based on the question: Which will most advance the influence of disinterested citizens in politics, as opposed to the interest of interested politicians?

This is a question which, to the class from which the non-voters are drawn, ought to be conclusive. If they considered the parties evenly balanced in all other respects, an answer to this question ought to decide them. For ourselves, we consider it the second most important issue of the canvass. Next to the issue of preserving the fruits of the war intact, the issue of what may be called political purification is of the greatest consequence. On that issue we invite the candid reflection of all intelligent citizens.

The World's "Safeguards."

The *World* contends that Mr. Greeley as President will not be dangerous, because he will certainly have a Republican (and adverse) Senate during half his term, and probably during the whole of that period. It quotes the Fourteenth Amendment to show that it would be difficult for Mr. Greeley, even with a Democratic Senate and House of Representatives, to pay the rebel war debt, or to pension the rebel soldiers. It concludes that the chief guarantee against these dangers is in the Republican Senate.

In order that people may judge fairly of this argument of the *World's*, it becomes necessary to examine critically into the political composition of the Senate. That body, it is well known, is composed of seventy-four members, and of this number twenty-two are Democrats, or Greeley Republicans—men who would support Greeley if elected. These gentlemen are Messrs. Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Fenton, Tipton, Goldthwaite, Rice, Sprague, Casserly, Bayard, Saulsbury, Norwood, Davis of Kentucky, Stevenson, Vickers, Hamilton of Maryland, Blair, Stockton, Thurman, Ransom, Johnston, and Davis of West Virginia. We already know that Pool, Republican, of North Carolina, will be succeeded by a Democrat on the 4th of March, 1873. So that Mr. Greeley would go in, as the Senate is now sure to stand, with twenty-three Senators. On the other hand, there are fifty-one Republican Senators—Messrs. Spencer, Clayton, Cole, Ferry of Connecticut, Buckingham, Osborn, Gilbert, Hill, Logan, Morton, Pratt, Harlan, Wright, Pomeroy, Caldwell, Kellogg, West, Hamlin, Morrill of Maine, Wilson, Chandler, Ferry of Michigan, Ramsey, Windom, Ames, Alcorn, Hitchcock, Nye, Stewart, Cragin, Patterson, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, Sherman, Corbett, Kelly, Scott, Cameron, Anthony, Robertson, Sawyer, Brownlow, Cooper, Hamilton of Texas, Flanagan, Edmunds, Morrill of Vermont, Lewis, Boreman, Howe and Carpenter. The terms of some of these expire on the 4th of March next, but the *World*, of course, expects them to be succeeded by Senators of the same political character.

This exhibit makes a very fair showing for the safety of the country, even with Mr. Greeley as President, but the terms of seventeen of these Senators expire on the 4th of March next, the very day on which Mr. Greeley would take office. And at this point the argument of the *World* limps, for that journal expects that the same sentiment which would elect Greeley would fill all these places with Democrats, in which case the Senate would stand forty Democrats to thirty-four Republicans, giving Mr. Greeley *a clear majority of six.* We know that this expectation has been disappointed in New-Hampshire and Connecticut, but the Greeleyites can still hope for a majority of four. While they can hardly expect to get the Senators from Massachusetts and Vermont in place of Wilson and Morrill, they do hope to get all the others, and thus have a majority of two.

It is evident, from these facts, that the conspiracy against the prosperity of the country, entered into by the Democrats and renegade Republicans, includes the control of the Senate of the United States, and that there is grave danger that if it succeeds in electing Mr. Greeley, it will succeed in the other object also. If it were entirely certain that we should have a Republican Senate during the whole of Mr. Greeley's Administration, we agree with the *World* that it would be difficult to appoint corrupt men to office. But with the conspiracy reaching also to the Senate, and that body being so evenly balanced as it is, even the *World* must see that the success of its candidates would entail enormous risks upon the country. Having this composition of the Senate in view, we expressed our opinion that the business interests of the nation could not afford the triumph of Mr. Greeley. The *World*, forgetting the exact facts as to the Senate, has called our attention to it as an insuperable barrier to the rascalities of its friends, and now that we have shown it that the election of Mr. Greeley means the breaking down of that barrier, it must agree with us that all the schemes of the coalitionists must be defeated to insure the continued prosperity of the country.

The *World* also appears inclined to believe that Mr. Greeley would make good appointments to office. But no matter what the *World* may say, Fenton, Cochrane & Co. *will* be provided for, and the *World* cannot prevent it. We invite the *World* to look at the following correspondence and facts:

The other day the *Tribune* published a list of "defaulters," in which it gave this little bit of biography:

> "Joshua F. Bailey, Internal Revenue Collector for the Thirty-second District of New-York; proved a defaulter in March, 1870, in the sum of $132,642, made up of taxes collected and not deposited, collections from stamps not deposited, special deposit account with the Secretary of the Treasury, collections on spirits and tobacco unaccounted for, amount collected on account of store-keepers' salaries, and amount collected on account of gauger's fees; the greater part of the money was used in detecting frauds upon the revenue, and a complete record of his defalcations was left by him at the time he absconded. Sureties ample, but no step taken towards collecting from them. Henry Clews and other prominent Grant men among them."

Bailey was also included by the *Tribune* among "the scoundrels who have held office under the Government, *under the auspices of such men as* Murphy *and* Terwilliger." Now, under whose "auspices" does the *World* suppose Bailey was recommended to office? Let it read the following letters, and judge for itself. We print from photographic copies, which copies shall be open to the editor of the *World* for inspection whenever he chooses to look at them:

Office of the Tribune,
New-York, Jan. 10, 1865.

Dear Sir: Mr. J. K. Bailey, who has, for some two years, been Special Agent of the Treasury Department in this City, and has commended himself to general esteem by his intelligent and earnest devotion to the correction of abuses and the reduction of expenses. Whether his services shall hereafter be required in this or in some other position, I feel sure that they will be found effective and his whole conduct trustworthy. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. W. P. Fessenden,
Sec. Treasury.

Albany, Jan. 3, 1864.

Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, Secretary Treasury:

I take great pleasure in commending to your favorable consideration Mr. J. F. Bailey, of New-York City, for some position in the Internal Revenue or Custom-house Department. He is a gentleman of large experience, rare ability, and deserving.

I shall be gratified to learn that you have designated him for some place where his talents may have their greatest sphere of usefulness. Very respectfully, R. E. FENTON.

The Independent, Editorial Rooms,
No. 5 Beekman-street,
New-York, March 20, 1865.

Abraham Lincoln, the President:

Dear Sir: As I learn that Mr. J. F. Bailey, of New-York, is an applicant for the Fourth Collectorship, I take pleasure in saying that I have long known him; not only generally but intimately, and that he is possessed of extraordinary abilities as an administrative officer, and is moreover an incorruptibly honest man. I have never met a young man in whose business capacity and integrity I more thoroughly believe, or more heartily admire. He is personally known to all the leading Republicans in New-York, and is universally esteemed. I am sure his appointment would be hailed with satisfaction. Truly yours,

THEODORE TILTON.

The Children's Fund.

We published yesterday a complete statement of the receipts and expenditures in the Children's Excursion and Sick Relief Fund. The details were given precisely as they appear on the Treasurer's books, and show exactly how much money has been received, what has been spent, and the amount of good accomplished. These figures cannot fail to be interesting, for they prove how readily the public respond to a tangible appeal for relief, and what great results may be obtained from the careful expenditure of comparatively small sums of money.

From this statement of the Treasurer, it appears that the aggregate receipts up to Saturday night last were $18,426 89. The amount expended for ten excursions was $5,283 78, and the relief work for four weeks cost $1,138 59, leaving a balance of $11,824 72. Of this latter amount, $11,712 13 is deposited with the National Trust Company, drawing interest, and the Treasurer and Times cashier have $112 59 in their hands, which completes the fund account up to that date.

But these figures only show the cost of the excursions and relief, without any of the facts so necessary for a thorough understanding of the amount of work really accomplished by those having the management of the details in their hands. In the first place, it must be remembered that the fund was begun on the 5th of July, or five weeks ago. In that time we have given no fewer than ten excursions, in which 7,704 children have participated, and enjoyed a genuine holiday in cool groves by the river and sea-side. Besides this large number, there were 685 adults, (parents and teachers,) who accompanied the children, making a total of 8,389 persons. The expenses for these ten picnics included the hire of trains, barges and steamers, car fare for distant schools, food, bands, labor, cartage, waiters, and a complete outfit in the way of plates, cups, and other utensils. Everything furnished in the way of food was of the very best quality, and abundant in measure. Yet the pro rata expense for each person going on these picnics was a fraction less than sixty-three and one-half cents. This result was of course only gained through the liberality of dealers, nearly all agreeing to furnish supplies at cost or wholesale prices. We have had barges, steamers, and a railroad-train at half price, and on one occasion, last week, enjoyed the free use of two lines of ferry and a special train on Long Island. These facts prove the popularity of the movement, and that it only needs to start such a scheme on an intelligent basis to have responses from every class of society and line of business. Merchants, bankers, brokers, manufacturers and professional men have vied with each other in their contributions, while tender children and sympathizing mothers, sisters, and daughters sent in their offerings for the poor and neglected children of this great City.

The relief work has been a very important branch of the fund. It has been in operation exactly thirty days, and in that time the expenses have been $1,138 59. For this sum, relief has been extended to over five hundred families, or about 1,300 persons, four-fifths of whom were children of tender age. Four hundred and thirty-three medical visits have been made by the physicians employed by the District Superintendents, and in almost every case they have attended, the patient has been restored to health. Several aged persons have been assisted, and the children under their charge furnished with wholesome food. In many instances, women and children were found living in unhealthy apartments, and at once removed to a purer atmosphere. The aggregate number of visits made by those engaged in that branch of the work was over five thousand, and the work still continues in active progress.

We trust the public will consider this a very satisfactory result of our labors, and a good return for the comparatively small sum expended. The experiment proves that the fund was much needed, and can be easily supported. As a practical charity, it has proved a success and a blessing to hundreds of poor people and children, who otherwise would have suffered greatly from the heat and the want of proper nourishment while ill, and the contributors to the fund cannot but feel that their money has been well bestowed.

Popular Credulity.

Until last week, few readers of the Times supposed that outside of the lunatic asylum there could be found any one who believed in the cometary collision said to have been predicted by M. Plantamour. It had been clearly shown that the prediction was the work of an unscrupulous journalist; scientific men had demonstrated that no comet possessed sufficient weight to apparently affect the earth, even were it to come into collision with our globe; and lastly, the particular comet against whose coming we had been warned had not made itself visible even to the most powerful telescope. And yet the last few days have shown that a large number of people really placed faith in this shallowest of hoaxes, and permitted it to render them uneasy until the 12th of August had expired. Men of considerable intelligence in matters purely mundane, however slight may have been their knowledge of astronomy, were heard to ask one another gravely whether there was any truth in the story of the Plantamour comet; while others constantly referred to it in conversation in a way that showed that, however lightly they affected to treat the subject, they were really nervous as to the possibilities which Monday might bring to them. The story, in itself extremely improbable, had been shown to be utterly baseless by nearly every newspaper in Christendom. And yet thousands either secretly believed in the coming comet, or at all events permitted themselves to feel an uneasy fear lest a non-existent comet should produce an impossible catastrophe.

These people have probably discovered by this time that the earth is still in existence, and that the comet is as invisible as ever. Though no harm has come to them from the imaginary meteor, it does not follow that the hoax has been entirely a harmless one. In point of fact, it has opened the door to other and worse delusions. The men who believed in Plantamour's comet are capable of believing anything they are told. They are already fully convinced that diamonds are found by the bushel in New-Mexico, and they would easily credit an assertion that the men who discovered these diamond mines are masters of a process by which a thousand small stones can be welded into one twenty times larger and infinitely more precious than the Kohinoor. The believers in Plantamour have shown the limitless nature of human credulity, and have thus given the utmost possible encouragement to sheer knaves, who will mark them for their prey.

The next great hoax will not be concocted solely from a love of practical joking, but it will be an effort to make money by playing upon the credulity which the comet hoax unexpectedly developed. In what shape it will present itself, it is impossible to say; but we may be sure that if we are told of a newly-invented method of steam communication with the moon, the announcement will be coupled with advertisements of eligible lunar real estate; or if the discovery of Symmes' Hole is minutely described, the stock of an incorporated mining company, formed to exhume the enormous nuggets of gold which notoriously abound in that locality, will be simultaneously placed. So rich a placer of imbecile credulity as that revealed by the Plantamour hoax, will not long be left unworked by clever and unscrupulous adventurers.

Greeley Ammunition.

If anything could open the eyes of the Grand Jury now in session to the trick which a political faction has attempted to practice upon them, two articles which appeared in yesterday's *Tribune* ought to be amply sufficient for that purpose.

In one of these articles, a long narrative is given of an alleged attempt of an editor of this paper to arrest one John P. Lindsay, a man of no very good reputation, in conjunction with a son of the late Prof. Morse, and a former reporter of the Times. It is almost an insult to the intelligence of the public for us to state that this narrative is another of the innumerable fabrications which are now being turned out from the Greeley mill. Yet, if it is allowed to pass uncontradicted, every Greeley and Tammany paper in the country will eagerly copy it—for that object it has been prepared. No editor, writer, or reporter of this paper knows the said Lindsay, or takes the least interest in his fate. If he is a cheat, it is to be hoped he will meet with his deserts, notwithstanding the crafty and impudent effort of the *Tribune* to save him. In a word, Mr. Greeley's temporary successor has been guilty of publishing a statement which he knew at the time to be utterly untrue from beginning to end. He is proving a worthy disciple, morally and politically, of Reuben E. Fenton.

We refer to this stupid and insolent calumny chiefly in order to call the attention of all fair-minded men to the tactics upon which Mr. Greeley's managers are evidently bent. Last year they—for they were substantially the same men—instituted a suit against us in the hope of ejecting us from our property, and then instigated an eccentric man to bring an action against two of the managers. But the public temper was not favorable for these arbitrary proceedings, and the game was dropped. This year these same men believe that it can be carried on with greater success. The machinery of the law is, to a very great degree, still in the hands of the Tammany faction, now so closely allied with Greeley. It will be observed that the *Tribune* talks of the Grand Jury, now in session, as if it owned it—it has reported proceedings alleged to have taken place before it, although Grand Jurors take an oath of secrecy; and yesterday it made a frantic demand that the whole corps of the Times should instantly "be made to figure before the Grand Jury," and from thence be led forth to execution. We fully believe these crazy boasts of the *Tribune*, that it can get the Grand Jury to do whatever it may desire, to be utterly baseless. Even in the worst days of the Ring, the Grand Jury generally displayed independence and a sense of justice.

We have said as little as possible about the Kilpatrick suit while the case was still under the consideration of the Grand Jury; but considering the activity of the *Tribune* in inventing all kinds of false statements, it becomes our duty to say now that the suit has been urged forward chiefly by John Cochrane, Waldo Hutchins, and the *Tribune*, and that their boasts about the wonderful way in which they were going to "shut up the Times" by its means have been heard during the last few days in every part of the City. Statements which were published in the Panama *Star*, the New-York *Herald*, the New-York *World*, and hundreds of other papers, from 1866 downward, when reproduced in these columns in a comparatively inoffensive form—if anybody doubts it, let him read the original charges, now in our possession—these statements, we say, were made the foundation for a suit of the most unusual and vindictive character, and the Cochrane gang boast that the Grand Jury would do anything they demanded of it. When this scheme seemed likely to fail, another dodge was resorted to, and we undertake to predict that the knaves will produce plenty more before many days.

Let no one be surprised to read in the *Tribune*, in the course of the next week or so, that the editors of the Times have been indicted for murder, burglary, and arson; that they were the actual persons who stole the City money, commonly supposed to have been embezzled by the Tammany Ring; that they were the men who tried to burn down the City of New-York in '64; that they endeavored to persuade the comet to destroy the earth; that they dine horribly off a *ragout* of their aged parents and their young children every day. These stories would not be one whit more absurd or untrue than those which the *Tribune* is now daily inventing, and the responsibility for which we must plainly charge upon a man called Whitelaw Reid, who is at present studying morals and politics under Reuben E. Fenton.

One word more, and we shall allow this libeler to go on with his work uncontradicted. That the public have some appreciation of the true state of affairs is shown by the hundreds of friendly letters which we daily receive, and still more by the state of our subscription lists. We stated last week (considerably *understating* the fact, so as to be within the mark) that the circulation of the Times had increased upward of eleven thousand on the daily in less than six weeks, and thirty-two thousand on the weekly. We may now add that the increase on our daily circulation within a week past has been three thousand copies, not reckoning extra editions of any kind. These circumstances will encourage us to trust to the common sense of the public to deal with future slanders of Mr. Greeley's managers.

To go into personal or office matters is against our usual practice, and we are reluctant to do it now. But to leave the *Tribune* to go on day after day fabricating stories out of "whole cloth," and dragging in it the names of gentlemen connected with this paper, is only to encourage the work, and once more, therefore, we denounce the whole gang as a set of reckless libelers. It was only the other day they described Gen. Dix as a mercenary coward, Gerrit Smith as a humbug, Gen. Grant as a plotter in the Black Friday conspiracy, the proprietors of the Times as having been in partnership with the late Judge McCunn, Speaker Blaine as "that pertinacious young man," and Lloyd Garrison as an "abusive" Radical "of forty years' standing." This is a pretty good week's work for a paper which deprecates personalities. We leave it to go on with its job, and if anybody hereafter believes a word it says about the Times, or any gentleman connected with it, he must be too foolish a man to be worth undeceiving.

MINOR TOPICS.

One John Mullens, of Hancock County, Tennessee, was recently struck by lightning while working in the field. His clothing and shoes were destroyed, and he was driven so far into the ground that his sons had considerable difficulty in digging him out. He was "almost dead," the story runs, when he was finally exhumed, though he has since recovered. This event ought to be a warning to Mr. Mullens. It is all very well for him to risk an occasional stroke of lightning, but he will find that he cannot make a practice of having himself driven violently into the ground by full-powered thunder-bolts, without sooner or later maintaining some injury. Not to speak of the trouble which such conduct on his part imposes upon the faithful sons who dig him out, he should remember that if he was "almost dead" on this occasion, he may be completely dead and buried the next time he tries it. Mr. Mullens' friends ought to make an earnest effort to induce him to relinquish so troublesome and dangerous a habit.

They have had their regular semi-annual revolution in Peru, and this time have had it with several new and interesting complications. Col. Balta was recently elected President, and thereupon his competitor immediately rebelled, according to the time-honored custom of all Spanish-American defeated candidates. He, however, introduced a novelty in the commonplace monotony of Peruvian revolutions, by assassinating Balta. Inspired by this example, and deciding that one good turn deserved another, certain enterprising Peruvians assassinated the assassin, and, hanging his body to a lamp-post, burned it with much hilarity. In the unusual state of good feeling produced by two such pleasant novelties, a third person, Señor Pardo, found no difficulty in claiming the Presidency, and "inaugurating" himself before the people had outgrown the good humor into which the assassination of Balta and Gutierrez had put them. Hereafter, we may expect to see the new Peruvian fashion adopted by the other South American Republics, and the precedent established that the survivor of three competing candidates shall obtain the Presidency.

Mr. Theodore Tilton has been speaking in Maine, and an enthusiastic citizen of Norombega was so impressed by his eloquence that he immediately wrote to "the papers" to the effect that "Hon. Edward Everett, Caleb Cushing and Wendell Phillips, and other distinguished men and orators have been heard in that hall, but it was the universal sentiment that Mr. Tilton was not surpassed, if, indeed, he was equalled." Also, the writer quotes Abram Sanborn, Esq., who remarks that he has "heard Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, Mr. George Evans and others of their great contemporaries," but he never had listened to anything like Mr. Tilton's speech. After this, Mr. Tilton may as well retire from public speaking and die content. He has surpassed not merely such ordinary orators as Webster and Clay, but he is the recognized equal of George Evans. There can be no doubt of this; for a citizen of Norombega says that Abram Sanborn says so. Nothing more could be desired, unless it were to know who the citizens of Norombega, Abram Sanborn and the incomparable orator, George Evans severally are.

The New-York Yacht Club fleet started on its annual cruise to Newport and Boston yesterday. This cruise is the most creditable event in the annual history of the Club. The vessels have a fair opportunity to show what they can do outside of the quiet waters of the harbor, and those yachtsmen who sail their own yachts find their seamanship called into active requisition. While it is very well to keep up the custom of a regatta in New-York Bay, the real regatta of the season should take place during the cruise eastward. A race from the entrance of the Sound to Newport, or from Newport to Boston, would be something rather better than the annual drifting match of June, in which the large schooners never seem to share. It is not yet too late for the yachtsmen to decide that such a race shall be made a feature of the present cruise. If so, we shall know which is the best as well as the fastest vessel of the fleet.

All properly managed ferries use only floating bridges at their ferry-slips. The floating bridge neither breaks down nor sinks, both of which accidents frequently happen to the old-fashioned swinging bridge. The latter is still used by the East River Ferry Company at the slip at Hunter's Point, which is appropriated to the boats of the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry. About six months ago, this bridge broke down, dropping a few women into the water, and on Sunday morning it again gave way. Probably the Company will decline to replace it with a properly constructed floating bridge, but will continue to imperil the safety of the public by reconstructing it after the old pattern. The managers of this Company doubtless argue that only the oldest style of ferry bridge would be suitable to such ancient ferry-boats as the Queen's County, which, with its prehistoric boiler, still plies on the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry. The time is rapidly approaching, however, when the Queen's County will fall apart from old age, and then we may hope to see a decent bridge at Hunter's Point.

Fifty years ago, when there were few ministers and fewer churches in the country, camp-meetings supplied an evident want. With the growth of the population, they became comparatively unnecessary and lost much of their popularity. Within the last few years, however, the Methodists have devoted especial attention to them, and camp-meetings are now held on a scale never before witnessed. Beginning with the Round Lake meeting, the ardent Methodists next gather at Sing Sing, then at Ocean Grove, Glen Cove, Shelter Island and Martha's Vineyard—the series of meetings lasting throughout the Summer. They are not intended to supply the lack of churches, but are rather designed to bring religion into intimate association with the innocent amusements of out-door life. By their pleasant surroundings they lure the Methodist away from the worldly delights of Saratoga and Long Branch, and at the same time render it difficult for him to forget his obligations as a member of the Methodist communion. They are one of the features of American life, and should by no means escape the attention of the tourist.

The people of Louisiana seem to be continually beset by some trouble or other. Their latest cause of anxiety arises from the prospect of a serious falling off in the annual yield of sugar. It appears that the cane has deteriorated to such an extent during the past few years, that fears are entertained that it may die out altogether, if not speedily renewed. Before the war, the planters used to be in the habit of getting supplies of healthy cuttings from the West Indies. Since then, scarcely anything has been done in the way of importation; and there is little doubt that the matter would be still further postponed if the necessity for a renewal of the stock was not so manifest. The New-Orleans journals are alive to the fact that the sugar interests of Louisiana are altogether too important to be neglected. In the emergency, therefore, the Agricultural Bureau at Washington has been petitioned for assistance; and it is probable that something will be done to help the planters out of their difficulty.

The "Liberal-Democratic" Candidate in Maine.

The following extract from a recent number of the Newark *Daily Advertiser* will serve to enlighten the public as to the standing of the Democratic-Liberal nominee for Governor of Maine, whose name is frequently published as a welcome visitor at the Liberal Head-quarters in New-York, and for whose success the *Tribune* is anxious:

> "We observe that the Democratic papers in Maine are parading their candidate for Governor, Mr. Charles P. Kimball, as an exemplar for 'business men,' and as one peculiarly entitled to the support of that class. Some of the 'business men' of Newark would be very glad to hear from Mr. Kimball in the way of settling some balances which are due on debts of his, compounded here several years since at about twenty-five cents on the dollar. We think when a candidate challenges support on the ground of his business character he invites legitimate scrutiny into that character and legitimate criticism upon the points it presents. The financial credit of the State of Maine has always stood very high—she is without taint or suspicion of repudiation, and we hardly think that a man who has compounded honest debts at about twenty-five cents on the dollar is fitted to fill the Executive chair of a State that has always been so jealous of her credit as the good old State of Maine."

THE TRIBUNE'S LIBEL MANIA.

Another Series of Falsehoods—Remarkable Narrative of a Conspiracy that Never Existed—How the Tribune Proposes to "Stop the Times."

The *Tribune* yesterday announced the arrest of the notorious John P. Lindsay, on a charge of fraud, at the suit of an executor of the late Prof. Morse. This story was written, partly for the purpose of sheltering Lindsay and partly to give the *Tribune* an opportunity for inventing a ridiculous story of a conspiracy between an editor of the TIMES, a reporter and Mr. Charles W. Morse, to secure Lindsay's prosecution. As usual, dark hints are thrown out that Lindsay possesses evidence of this conspiracy which he will lay before the Grand Jury, with a view to secure an indictment—and, as usual, the *Tribune* talks as if the Grand Jury existed only to obey its mandates.

The statements made by the *Tribune* are entirely and utterly false, as the conductors of that journal know very well. It is a part of the curious policy of Mr. Greeley's organ to call for libel suits and indictments whenever any of its precious friends are shown up in their true colors, this yarn about a conspiracy between the Editor of the TIMES and Mr. Morse is all of a piece with its course during the campaign. When we published the fact that Orange H. Stevens had been arrested on a charge of forgery preferred by Hiram L. Tracey, the *Tribune* announced that the TIMES editor was to be sued for libel—an assertion that proved to be false, for Stevens came to this office, denied the statement, and begged to be let alone. He did not propose any libel suit, but on the contrary was willing to turn informer against Reuben E. Fenton if he could be allowed to drop into oblivion, &c., &c.

The *Tribune* instigated the Kilpatrick suit, and it has for several days reiterated the statement that an indictment had been found against the editor of the TIMES, when it knew perfectly well that no such document was in existence. The *Tribune* simply wanted to use the assertion as a campaign dodge, being entirely indifferent whether it told the truth or not. The TIMES *must* be "shut up"—and this is the way to do it, so the Greeley crowd imagine.

As regards the conspiracy it alleges between the TIMES editor and Mr. Morse, relative to Lindsay's arrest, the following note from our News Editor shows it to be a baseless fabrication:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to say in answer to the *Tribune's* charges of conspiracy in the Lindsay case, that they are false in every particular. Rumors that a warrant against Mr. Lindsay would be asked for, came to me through my regular reporters, as is the case in hundreds of instances during the year. No statement of the case was ever prepared in this office for publication, though one was offered by a reporter formerly connected with the *Tribune*. I never saw Mr. Charles W. Morse, and am personally cognizant of the fact that none of the TIMES editors are acquainted with him. The statement that the arrest of Lindsay was instigated by any of the attachés of the TIMES is a malicious falsehood, as I shall show in a few days by an affidavit from Mr. Morse, he being, as I understand, now out of town.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS,
News Editor TIMES.

It is commonly reported that the narrative ublished in the *Tribune* was merely invented for the sake of affording a pretext for some fresh move of John Cochrane, Waldo Hutchins & Co., upon the TIMES. This report is borne out by a sentence in an editorial of yesterday's *Tribune*, in which the TIMES is threatened with suits and indictments without end. It is as if a thief turned upon the man he had robbed, and accused *him* of being the culprit. These are tactics quite congenial to John Cochrane and Whitelaw Reid, but notwithstanding their loud boasts that they can get anything they want from the Grand Jury, and that the Courts are "all right" in their interest, it remains to be seen whether so wild and reckless a scheme as theirs can impose upon any portion of the public.

That the *Tribune* is possessed of a mania for libel suits against the TIMES is so clearly illustrated by the following quotations that we again republish them:

Tribune, July 21, 1871.

It is tolerably well known that the *Tribune* believes in libel suits. We respectfully suggest to *Messrs. Oakey Hall and Richard Connolly that this is a good time for one.* Newspapers are not licensed defamers, and the man who, being grossly libeled on a matter of sufficient importance, and in a quarter sufficiently respectable, neglects to punish the libeler in the legal way, fails of his duty to society as well as to himself. Messrs. Oakey Hall and Richard Connolly *cannot honorably neglect now to bring a libel suit against the New-York Times.* * * * Now these charges are true or false. If true, the thieves who thus prostitute great public trust should be prosecuted so rigorously and promptly that within a twelvemonth either Sing Sing should hold them, or this continent should not. If false, the journal that so grossly libels the chief officers of its City should be taught that slander so monstrous is a luxury too costly to be indulged in more than once in its life-time. * * * We have scrupulously refrained from the intemperate and indiscriminate style of attack in which the TIMES has of late profusely indulged, because words thus used lose their force, and because we do not have proofs to warrant charges, which, nevertheless, we have often believed to be true. We have now no copies secretly obtained of Mr. Connolly's books. But the TIMES says it has, and on their authority it at last makes specific charges so damning that they ought to crush either you or it. We tell you, in all calmness and candor, that you cannot without infamy sit still under them. *Dare you to accept the challenge to a Court of law?*

Not content with this warm defense of the accused, the *Tribune*, on the following day, July 24, 1871, insisted that if the charges made by the TIMES were "justified by the facts, Messrs. Hall and Connolly ought now to be cutting stone in the State Prison; and if it be the mere outpouring of partisan malice, its authors ought to suffer for it. We do not indorse it, neither do we discredit it. We are not in possession of facts that would warrant us in making such charges; if the TIMES is, it has done no more than its duty, and deserves the thanks of the community. Let us have the truth placed beyond dispute. The managers of the TIMES are known and responsible. If they have grossly defamed the Mayor and Controller, they should be proceeded against criminally and brought to trial forthwith. We await the action of Messrs. Hall and Connolly with earnest solicitude."

Lindsay Under the Surveillance of the Sheriff—Story of the Morse Suit.

John P. Lindsay, the Acting Secretary of the Liberal Republican National Committee, was yesterday visibly under the surveillance of Deputy Sheriff Martin L. Keese, as that official was seen by our reporters to be constantly keeping Lindsay in view. He followed his man during all of yesterday afternoon and evening. This conduct was understood to be the result of instructions from the Sheriff's office, as Mr. Judson Jarvis held an order of arrest against Lindsay. Mr. Jarvis being out of town, Deputy Keese had been ordered to keep Lindsay in sight, in order that he might not escape the arrest intended. This order of arrest had been issued by Judge Monell at the suit of an executor of the late Prof. Morse. At a late hour last night Lindsay left the Greeley Head-quarters, closely followed by the indefatigable Deputy Sheriff, who stated that he did not intend to lose sight of his prospective prisoner.

Lindsay was interviewed by a TIMES reporter last evening while he was fretting under the unwelcome attentions of the Deputy. Mr. Lindsay distinctly stated that he had not given the *Tribune* any authority for its statement about a libel suit, and in substance admitted that there was no truth in the story about a conspiracy between the editor of the TIMES and Mr. Morse to secure his prosecution. Lindsay seemed much annoyed by the officiousness of the *Tribune*, and declared that its story was not his.

Lindsay is well known among the merchants of John-street and Maiden-lane as a resuscitator of decayed corporations. Last Fall Lindsay made a reconnoissance in Maiden-lane, having "done" John-street thoroughly. Through his intimacy with Tammany Judges and their "Gratzes" he ascertained that there was a screw loose in the affairs of the Lippiatt Silver-plating Company, of which the late Prof. Morse, the great electrician, was President, and Gen. Joseph Hooker Vice-President. From the affidavit it appears that Prof. Morse had bought a large amount of the stock of the Lippiatt Silver Company, of which he consented to become President, for the purpose of establishing his eldest son, Charles W. Morse, in business, which he did by placing him in charge of the store at No. 10 Maiden-lane. Soon afterward some of the stockholders became dissatisfied, and on application to Judge McCunn they found no difficulty in securing the appointment of a receiver.

Lindsay's mode of procedure in the affairs of the Lippiatt Company was peculiar, and was explained by the late Prof. Morse himself but a few day before his last sickness. But few persons know of the vexations and annoyances, the troubles and sorrows of the last few weeks of his life, which contributed, in a great degree, to bring on his last fatal attack. It was the desire of Prof. Morse that some of the causes which brought about these trials should at some future day be made known to the public, and he so expressed himself three days before he was stricken with the fatal paralysis of the brain.

The venerable Professor's statement was, that after the application for a receiver had been granted, Judge John H. McCunn appointed Thomas J. Barr, Police Commissioner, better known as "Ancillary Barr," as such receiver. Mr. Barr served the order on Mr. Morse, and placed his deputy, Mr. George W. Green, in charge of the store. On the 4th day of June, 1871, Deputy Green, accompanied by Lindsay, entered the store, and saw young Morse, Green then and there taking charge for the receiver.

Lindsay had ascertained that the Lippiatt Company was in a state of decline, and for nearly a month he dropped in every day to see his friend Green, where, in the hearing of Morse Junior, he would extol the many virtues of Uncle Thomas, meaning Commissioner Barr. He also ascertained that the Morses were from New-Haven. Lindsay knew everbody in New-Haven of any account, and by chatting familiarly he insinuated himself into the good graces of young Morse. By various hints and innuendoes Lindsay weakened Morse's confidence in several of his associates, and skillfully brought a proposal from Morse that he should have a conversation with his father, the Professor. This was just what Lindsay wanted, and, accordingly, accompanied by Mr. Green, they visited Prof. Morse, in Poughkeepsie, in July, 1871. While here, Mr. Charles W. Morse was induced to take a walk upon the lawn, while the other two unfolded their plans to his father.

At this interview Lindsay made certain representations, which are referred to by Prof. Morse in a letter herewith published, which he wrote to Lindsay, and the result was as there stated. The Court ordered a sale of the whole concern on the 29th day of September, 1871. The sale took place, and Lindsay bought all the property in at a sum amounting to less than one-half the sums he received from Prof. Morse. At the sale, however, there was a large amount of silver-plated ware which was not exposed to view, and not sold. It, however, disappeared immediately after the sale, and was for some time unaccounted for. Mr. Charles W. Morse, however, by diligent investigation, succeeded in tracing it into the hands of various parties, among whom it had been distributed by the parties in possession. A portion, consisting of a set with the monogram engraved upon it, which had been presented to one of the most distinguished gentlemen in the country, was promptly returned to Mr. Morse as soon as he discovered the peculiar circumstances under which it was obtained and through whom it came into his possession.

The letter alluded to reads as follows:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I am greatly surprised and mortified at the unexpected turn of affairs in regard to your agency in the expenditure of the very large amount of money intrusted to your management as my agent. Facts have come to my knowledge, which, unexplained, I must say have materially changed my opinion of your character. A recent letter to you tells you what a high opinion I had of that character. As my agent, you assumed to manage, with the funds intrusted to you, a fair and honorable purchase for me of the late Lippiatt Company, in order to relieve me and my son of the complications which the mismanagement of that Company had produced. I put unbounded confidence in your representations that I had made myself liable, by my position as President and trustee of the Company, up to a certain time, at least, for the debts of the Company. The extent of this liability was uncertain until the affairs of the Company were properly investigated. This investigation was a duty upon which you entered, but still no report of the extent of these liabilities has ever been made to me. Your first introduction to me and interview, accompanied by Mr. Green, resulted in your statement that, as matters in regard to the Company then stood, the uncertainty of the amount for which I was liable rendered it advisable that measures should be taken to purchase for me the whole property, on the ground that as I should be obliged, at any rate, to pay those liabilities, it would be better for me to have something to show for my expenditures, for I should thus have the whole property in my own hands. I was very reluctant to take this step, as you know, for I felt wholly ignorant of any details of business connected with such a property, likening it to the purchase of an elephant. You proposed that I should advance at the outset $15,000, to be confided to your management, as my agent, for the purchase of this property of the Company, and at the same time it was hinted that, in order to carry on the business successfully, it might be required of me to advance some $10,000 more, and put it at your disposal. Putting unbounded confidence in your character, I waived the usual forms of security, and at once acceded to your suggestion, by giving you my check for $15,000, and subsequently I gave you two checks of $5,000 each, and still later, in cash, $500 more, (in a case represented as very urgent,) making in the aggregate $25,500. I certainly had a right to expect a report of your proceedings. When I requested it of you, and to know in what manner this large sum intrusted to you, as my agent, for a specified purpose, had been expended, I could scarcely conceive that there could be any hesitancy in rendering a fair account. I was verbally informed by you, long since, that you had accomplished the purchase at a very low figure, and consequently I naturally have awaited your detailed account and the items, that I might estimate the amount of the balance to be returned to me. These accounts and the items have never been given to me, and I understood yesterday from Mr. Parsons, to my astonishment, that you refuse to give them. Why is this? I cannot understand why; but you cannot be so blind as not to see that your persistent withholding these items must create a suspicion that there is something wrong somewhere which you wish to conceal. I learn, to my astonishment, from Mr. Parsons, that you say you have advanced $3,800 more than the sums already advanced to you, and you charge this to me, making an aggregate of $29,300 put into your hands as my agent for the purchase of the Lippiatt property, and for which you refuse to give an account. Further than this, you hold in your hands the bill of sale of the property, which I have repeatedly demanded of you. It of right belongs to me, and you refuse to assign that bill of sale to me. What am I to understand from this refusal? Still further, you have taken, as I am informed, from the safe in the office, the assignments of the patents, which are a part of the property belonging to me, and refuse to give them up.

Now, my dear Sir, there are persons who have learned these facts, and they do not hesitate to denounce your conduct as "gross swindling." I am by no means prepared to take that view of the matter, because I perceive a straightforward and honorable course yet open to you, and I cannot but hope that you will take that course.

I desire, on your account as well as my own, to have matters adjusted without publicity, which must inevitably result should you persist in the refusal alluded to.

First—I wish an accurate account of the expenditure of the $25,500 intrusted to you as my agent for the purchase of the Lippiatt Company property.
Second—I wish you to put into Mr. Parsons' hands for me the bill of sale of the property, duly executed.
Third—I wish you also to put into Mr. Parsons' hands for me the assignments of the patents taken from the safe.

Compliance without delay with these reasonable requests will put matters in a way of easy adjustment, of amicable arrangement, and will avoid undue notoriety.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN P. LINDSAY, Esq. S. F. B. MORSE.

The Professor received the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7—P. M.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 7th, post-marked today, has just reached me. I expect to get through with matters before the Committee to-morrow, and will then respond fully. I confess I am surprised at the turn matters have taken; but as there are two sides to all matters, before judgment is enforced I trust you will not be misled until you understand both sides, and know the facts personally. Yours truly,

(signed,) J. P. LINDSAY.
Prof. S. F. B. MORSE.

Notwithstanding the above reply, Mr. Lindsay, up to the time of Prof. Morse's death, had made no detailed statement of his trust, nor have any of his executors been able, up to this day, to get any account from him whatever.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE HARBOR.

Arrival of the Spanish Ram Numancia—Excitement Over the News—Four Deaths Already.

The report of the arrival of a Spanish war ship in the harbor last evening with yellow fever on board created intense excitement, especially all along the Staten Island coast. The name of the steamer is the Numancia a first-class iron-clad frigate of twenty-five guns, Edward Robers, Commander. She is seven days out from Havana, and during that period she had sixteen cases of yellow fever and four deaths. She draws twenty-eight feet of water, and not finding anchorage in the Lower Bay, the Health Officer permitted her to come a short distance above the Narrows and anchor in mid-channel. Her crew consists of 432 men and officers. Quarantine will be strictly maintained, and it is hoped that our citizens will be spared the visitation of the scourge.

Grand Encampment of Knights.

The Grand Commandery of the State of New-York will meet in annual conclave at Norwich, N. Y., in October next. The Knights Templar of this and other cities will assemble at that place in Grand Encampment. The general orders of Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, and by which the whole body will be governed, provides that the Sir Knights are to meet at the Asylum, corner of Grand and Centre streets, on Monday, the 7th of October, at 4 P. M., in fatigue uniform, and from thence, with the Fifty-fifth Regiment Band, proceed to Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, via Barclay-street Ferry, where a through express train for the occasion will be in waiting. Tickets for the excursion, including the commissary's subsistence checks, are assessed at $15. Single tickets, $8. Application for tickets should be made on or before Thursday, the 3d of October, at the head-quarters, No. 36 Vesey-street.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Greeleyites and the Franking Privilege—Politics and the Government Printing Office—Sumner and His Old Friends.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Mr. Greeley's organ here is very indignant that the Republican Congressional Committee occupies some committee rooms at the Capitol, and charges, moreover, that documents instead of bearing the real signature of some Senator or member of Congress for a frank, "has only an imitation witten on it by some clerk." Whatever may be said about the propriety of all this, if the statements are true, any partisan effect it might have is rather lost upon those who know that the Greeley people are engaged in every one of the practices which they condemn as disreputable or worse. For instance a great many documents go abroad bearing on the right hand upper corner of a yellow wrapper that encloses them the name of Reuben E. Fenton. Mr. Fenton does not find it pleasant and profitable work to make his honest-looking autograph for three cents a time, and so it is done by the young men about Greeley Head-quarters, certainly with his knowledge, and doubtless by his dictation. Mr. Fenton's Committee clerk, by the way, has his salary regularly paid through the Summer, by a resolution introduced by Mr. Fenton, and is employing his time in executing here the orders of his Reformer chief. The autographs of Senator Schurz, Senator Rice, and J. C. Conner, are all used here by the Greeley Committee clerks; and the Committee has several rooms in the Capitol building which it occupies; and there is no privilege of rooms denied it which is granted to the Republican Committee. Both Committees have rooms under the same conditions as in canvasses heretofore. If the practice needs reformation, why, it may be asked, do not the Reformers set the example? The plain truth which cannot be denied is that there is not one of the ways or tricks of carrying on the work of a political canvass that is condemned by anybody that is not practiced by the Greeley Committee here, and their organ has not been able to imagine any dishonest things that could be done by the Republican Committee that its own Committee has not already introduced into its daily routine.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.

Mr. Eugene Casserly, a Democratic Senator, has publicly testified to the splendid management of the Government Printing-office under its present management, but the Democratic paper here attacks it in its indiscriminate abuse. It made up a story of whole cloth that a *Tribune* Club had been formed in the Government Printing-office, and that it had been suppressed, and the subscription list ordered destroyed by Mr. A. M. Clapp, the Public Printer. Mr. Clapp sent the editor of the *Patriot* a manly letter of contradiction, but being an organ it refused to publish it, though phrased in the most courteous terms. Having published a falsehood it refuses to retract it. Mr. Clapp having denied absolutely the story about the suppression of a *Tribune* Club, refers to political assessments, which had also been charged, and says, in substance, that his employes had a chance to subscribe to a Republican fund as much as they pleased, and adds: "The *Patriot* has very generously advised the public of the modest sum I have subscribed, in connection with the employes of this office, for the Republican cause, and I have only to say that this action is in accordance with my custom. I have long deemed it a matter of duty to aid the cause of the party to which I recognize allegiance with such contributions of voice, pen and purse as my abilities would afford, and I see no occasion now to change that custom. This I must say, however, is the first time during a period of nearly forty years of active political life that the propriety of rendering voluntary aid to a cause I have deemed just has been questioned or even criticised. And further, in this connection, I desire to say that while I am opposed to arbitrary assessments for party political purposes, I hold to the opinion that every Republican who holds position under a Republican Administration, I care not how humble that position may be, is in duty and honor bound to render voluntary and cheerful aid by contribution of money and honorable effort, as he possesses the ability, to sustain the fortunes of that party, which has not only contributed to his advancement, but has preserved the nation from rebellion and revolution."

REPUBLICANISM IN MICHIGAN.

Mr. Chandler returned here today from his trip to Michigan. He reports having found the Republican prospects there excellent for success. He has no doubt that the State will go for Grant by an increased majority. Everywhere he went he heard of a great deal of Greeleyism somewhere else, but following it up he failed to discover much of it anywhere.

SUMNER AND DOUGLASS.

Mr. Sumner's A. M. Green, whom he quotes to make out his case of wrong done to the colored race by President Grant in not inviting Mr. Douglass to dinner with the Commission to San Domingo, is the same disreputable person employed by the Democrats to go to New-Hampshire and defame the high character of Senator Patterson, whom Mr. Sumner desired to be re-elected and wrote a letter to aid. This perhaps accounts for Mr. Sumner's slight to Mr. Green in failing to tell what he was well known for, as in the case of Mr. Wormley. Mr. Sumner informed one or more persons as late as Saturday last that he had not read Mr. Garrison's letter. It is stated as coming from the person who did it, that he caused the letter to be cut out and pasted in his scrap-book, where it will be a reminder of Mr. Garrison's absence. A meeting has been advertised for some days for to-night, for colored men to indorse the cause of Mr. Sumner, but a search for it at the place and hour advertised failed to give any signs of indorsers.

INTERESTING AND CURIOUS CENSUS FACTS ABOUT VIRGINIA.

The census tables classifying the population of the State of Virginia by age and sex, illustrate in a very remarkable manner the effects of the war and the condition of the slave traffic in reducing the number of the male population of a certain age. In all or nearly all the States there is a larger female than male population. This is true of Virginia, taking into account the whole population of all ages. The number of the male sex is 597,058, and the female 628,105. But having reference to age, it appears on examining the tables that up to the age of fifteen the male population is in excess to the number of 7,615. This is true for all ages below fifteen, except in one instance. Female children between three and four years old are 209 more than male. From the age of fifteen till fifty the difference is uniformly one way, the women outnumbering the men by 41,748. It is from the class of men, men that were between those two ages when the census was taken, that vast numbers were drawn by the devastations of the war, or by selling the male slaves further South. Those from fifteen to twenty-one would not be much, if any, affected by those causes, as they would have been at the close of the war only from about eleven to seventeen years old. In the tables the young women under twenty-one are only slightly in excess of the men of the same age in number. But from twenty years of age to thirty the men are more than 26,000 less in number than the women. The very young men who were drawn or enlisted into the military service died rapidly before the hardships and exposure of camp life, and the result impresses itself indelibly upon the national statistics. Those who were thirty-five years old in 1870 would have been fully matured and able to bear the greatest labor during the war, and the difference in the numbers of the sexes is less marked than in the earlier years. Above fifty the men slightly outnumber the women up to seventy, when the scale again turns, and there are more women than men. The following are the figures, taking the total population, white and colored:

Number males under fifteen years old	252,579	
Number females under fifteen years old	244,964	
Males more than females		7,615
Number males fifty to seventy	85,125	
Number females fifty to seventy	80,741	
Males more than females		4,384
Number females fifteen to fifty	288,806	
Number males fifteen to fifty	247,058	
Females more than males		41,748
Number females above seventy	13,594	
Number males above seventy	12,296	
Females more than males		1,298
Total number females more than males for whole State and all ages		31,047

It is curious to note how different causes have produced almost exactly similar results in the statistics of the two races. Among the white population there is no deviation from the above classification based on the total population. Among the colored populations there is a little variance. In these instances, instead of one under the age of fifteen, the females outnumber the males. At forty-five, instead of fifty, the number of males begins to be in excess. In all other respects the classification of the total population applies to them also. The depletion of males of mature age among the colored race was due to their service in the Union armies, to their leaving the State as runaways before the emancipation proclamation, and to their being sold and sent further South at the beginning of the war. The ratio of blacks to whites in Virginia is nearly as five to seven. The ratio changes little till the ages of seventy and upward, when it grows smaller, till above eighty the colored population is more than the white, the latter above that age being 412, and the former 802. The other age and sex tables of the Southern States will be noted with interest to discover if they will bear similar generalizations.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has notified the Post-office Department that the authorities of Jamaica having failed to renew the contract for carryidg the mails between the United States and that island, no mails will be taken by the vessels of that line for Jamaica and adjacent islands after the 10th inst.

LAND MAIL SERVICE ORDERS.

Mail service has been ordered by the Postmaster-General upon the Houston and Texas Central Railroad from Corsicana to Dallas, Texas, fifty-four miles, at an annual compensation of $5,400. Also, upon the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad from Phropetstown to Clinton, Ill., eighteen and a half miles, at $743 per annum from Aug. 15, and on the Paris and Decatur Railroad from Areola to Lorington, eighteen miles, at $720 per annum, commencing Aug. 15.

PAY, BOUNTY AND PRIZE MONEY OF COLORED MEN.

The War Department has issued regulations for the discovery, identification and payment of the claimants for pay, bounty, prize money and other moneys due to the colored soldiers or marines, or their legal representatives, now residing, or who may have resided, in any State in which slavery existed in the year 1860. A chief disbursing office will be established in the Adjutant-General's office at Washington, D. C., with disbursing offices at Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., and New-Orleans, La. Payments to claimants in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia will be made through the Washington office; in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and States wherein slavery did not exist, by officers who will be temporarily assigned to that duty, and in all other States through the disbursing officers herein before enumerated.

THE KUKLUX PRISONERS AT ALBANY.

An elaborate report has been received by the Attorney-General, from Col. Whitely, Chief of the Defective Corps, respecting his investigations into the condition of the Kuklux prisoners at the Albany Penitentiary. The Attorney-General will confer with the President on the subject of the report as soon as the President returns to Washington.

THE TARIFF ACT.

A pamphlet of forty pages has just been prepared and published by the Bureau of Statistics, under the direction of the Acting Chief, Mr. E. B. Elliott, containing the Tariff acts of May 1 and June 6, 1872, together with an alphabetical arrangement of these acts and other statutes relative to duties on imports now in force. Copies will be furnished to Collectors of Customs, members of Congress and to such individuals in private or business life as may apply for them.

THE METEORS.

The meteoric display of Saturday and Sunday nights was, in a great measure, lost to view in this locality by the cloudy condition of the atmosphere. At the Naval Observatory, on Sunday morning, Prof. Eastman noted the course of forty meteors, between 3 and 4 o'clock, and last night, between 9½ and 11 o'clock, he noted twenty-seven.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander J. D. Graham has been detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to duty as executive officer of the Benicia; Lieut. John F. Merry, from the Sabine and ordered to the Portsmouth Navy-yard; Master Wm. H. Beebler, from the Frolic and ordered to be in readiness for orders to the Portsmouth.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

MR. LINGARD AT THE OLYMPIC.

Mr. W. H. Lingard commenced, last evening, an engagement at the Olympic Theatre. The gentleman's best performances are well known to the public, and his songs and personations still give great pleasure. Yesterday several fresh *chansonettes* were sung—the music thereof being supplied by Signor Operti, in whose most unpretentious efforts are discernible the taste and skill of a capital musician;—and a few fresh pictures of living celebrities were shown. Among these, a presentment of Gen. Grant was recognized with especial delight. The impression of Mr. Lingard's sketches would, however, have been much livelier but for the late hour at which they were supplied. Three hours were occupied by a recital of a new comedy, called "A Life's Dream," than which no play could be more completely unfit for public rehearsal. The sometimes clever acting of Mr. and Mrs. Lingard, and Messrs. Bruce, McManus and Hudson, was wasted on three endless acts, the last of which could only have been written by a person who was awaiting a representation of a composition of his own to make his first visit to a theatre. Compression or elimination can do nothing for "A Life's Dream." A substitute for it should be found at once.

BURLESQUE AT WALLACK'S.

The admirers of light entertainments appear to be as numerous as ever in this City, if the crowded condition of Wallack's Theatre last evening is a valid indication of their force. The attraction was "Blue Beard," as formerly acted at the same house by Miss Lydia Thompson and her troupe. Little good can be said of the piece from a critical standpoint. Like others of its sort, it is merely a pleasant vehicle for stage effects, popular songs, and dances. The performers, of whom much has been written in days gone by, gave satisfactory proof, last evening, of their unflagging determination to retain a place in the affections of the public. Mr. Beckett, as the polygamous person with the azure beard, and Miss Thomson as *Selim*, his rival, elicited much laughter, and had to respond to frequent and almost ungenerous encores. Miss Camille Dubois, an actress who has beauty, vivacity, and a well-trained voice in her favor, pictured the lovely and much-coveted *Fatima*, and by her song in act the second secured an enthusiastic demand for a repeat. The efforts of Mr. Willie Edouin, and of Misses Zerbini and Weathersby, were as successful as usual.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

"The Arkansas Traveler," after a very successful run, has been succeeded at this house by "Sam," in which Mr. F. S. Chanfrau appears in the titular rôle. It is scarcely necessary to criticize Mr. Chanfrau's representation of the character, for he has made it his own, and there are none to dispute his well-founded claim to it. Last evening Mr. Chanfrau played with his accustomed spirit, and portrayed the imperturbable and foppish, but really good-natured and gentlemanly *Sam*, to the life. He was supported by the whole strength of the company. In spite of the heat, quite a large audience was present.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Graceful Acknowledgment of the Courtesies and Hospitalities Extended to Them in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Japanese Embassy, while in Washington, frequently spoke of the distinguished attentions paid to them by the Government and gentlemen occupying prominent public positions, and gave a number of costly entertainments in acknowledgment of the courtesies. Before their departure for Europe they formally expressed their feelings in the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY,
BOSTON, Aug. 6, 1872.

SIR: We cannot leave the shore of your most hospitable country without again returning you our sincere thanks and hearty acknowledgments for the great kindness shown us both in your private and official relations with this Embassy while in Washington. Since our departure we have received the generous hospitality of the City of Philadelphia and kind attentions in New-York. The city authorities of Boston have been untiring in their great bounties to us, which have been bestowed with unbounded enthusiasm and apparent sincerity. We have also to acknowledge polite attentions from the towns and cities of Lowell, Lawrence, Providence and others.

These generous expressions of kindly feelings have indeed moved our hearts. We especially thank you for your happy choice in appointing so genial and pleasant a gentleman as Gen. Myers in charge of our receptions. His kindness and attentions have been unremitting, and we cannot too strongly express our entire appreciation of his constant courtesies, so delicately bestowed. We sail today for England, by the steam-ship Olympus, and avail ourselves of this our last opportunity, on the eve of our departure, to express to you our sincere thanks for your nation's hospitality and renewed assurances of our most distinguished consideration.

Very respectfully,
T. IWAKURA,
T. KIDO,
T. OKUBO,
H. ITO,
N. YAMAGUTCHI.

To the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States.

AN ORANGE RECEPTION.

An Enthusiastic Meeting at the Cooper Institute Last Night—Address by Mr. William Johnston, M. P.

The reception given last evening by the Loyal Orange Societies of New-York and the vicinity, to Mr. William Johnston, member of Parliament for the City of Belfast, on his arrival in this country, was a pronounced success. Long before the time stated in the papers the hall of the Cooper Institute was nearly filled. Many of those present wore the Orange scarfs of the Lodges, and their banners adorned the platform side by side with the Stars and Stripes of America and the Union Jack of England, which, out of courtesy to the distinguished visitor, occupied the place of honor. The ladies were present in unusual numbers, and so were the Police, as if they feared some unpleasantness. In different parts of the building there were no less than 300 stalwart knights of the locust, and the Captains and Sergeants occupied posts contiguous to the platform. The band arrived shortly before 8 o'clock, and commenced playing national and patriotic airs, which were cheered tremendously by the audience. Everybody was evidently red-hot with enthusiasm, and disposed to be delighted with and to cheer everything and everybody. At last Mr. Johnston entered, accompanied by the Committee, and bowed to the vast audience that now completely filled every hole and corner of the vast building. Then burst forth a roar of applause that lasted for several minutes, during which the visitor bowed repeatedly, and at length took his seat amid more cheering and music from the band. Prof. Chapman was chosen Chairman, with shouts of applause. He advanced to the front and addressed the audience, saying that the meeting had neither political nor religious import, but was simply a social gathering to do honor to one of the worthiest defenders of civil and religious liberty that had ever existed. He had won in the British Parliament two of the grandest triumphs ever gained for liberty, and in honoring him the Order did honor to itself. He then retired amid great applause. The Worshipful Grand Master of the Lodges in America then advanced to the rostrum in company with Mr. William Johnston, and read to him a congratulatory address of a deeply religious and patriotic character, and then presented to him a golden badge set with fine brilliants in the shape of a Maltese cross, which he fastened to his breast. Mr. Johnston then took the stand to return thanks, and was greeted with such vehement applause as has seldom been awarded to any man in this country. Men and women throughout the hall rose to their feet and beat their hands together, shouting a sort of rythmic chorus, and stamping in unison. When the din subsided Mr. Johnston began his address. He said that, although a British subject and a British legislator, he did not feel strange on standing in New-York before American Orangemen. For when William of Orange gave liberty to Belfast and Derry, he gave it also to London, and not only to London, but to the great cities of this great country. He gave religious liberty to the whole world. [Cheers, and cries of "that's so.] It was because a tyrant King reigned in England, and because there was no liberty of conscience, that a few brave men and women left it and came over in the Mayflower, to find in this country, then a howling wilderness, that freedom of soul, that civil religious liberty which they were denied at home. Oliver Cromwell and John Hampden would have come with them, but the royal fool bade them stay in England, and they stayed to hurl him from his throne and to lay his head low in the grave. Then did Cromwell make England free and give to everyone that liberty of conscience without which civil liberty avails but little. He died, and the Stuarts returned. The profligate Charles II. died, and his gloomy, fanatical, Papist brother, James, reigned in his stead. He endeavored to drag all England into the Papist net, and he made the lives of all true-hearted men a misery, and he endeavored to trample on all the civil and religious rights which make life worth having. There was a little land across the water to which men looked in their anguish. It was a republic like this, but the President was called a Stadtholder. That man was William of Orange. [Cheers, deafening and prolonged.] He came to England and he saved her. [Cheers redoubled.] And he laid down that constitution which Englishmen consider the finest in the world, and that bill of rights upon which all our civil and religious liberties are founded. The 12th of August is the anniversary of the relief of Derry, when the white sails of William's ships came swelling up the Foyle. It takes but little imagination to recall the events of that time; to see the gallant figure of the brave Walker pointing to the ships, and telling the hungry, starving heroes around him that God had protected them and saved them. Their motto "never surrender" [cheers] had saved them, through His providence, and had baffled the fury of their enemies. Theirs was the cause of Protestantism, and the cause of Protestantism was the cause of God; and therefore they triumphed, for God was with them. The difficulties that Orangemen of the present day had to contend with in the old country were well known to them. There had been a time when he himself had been denied the right to celebrate the anniversary of Derry in his own town of Belfast, through the police and the Government. But last year he had been able to alter this, and to obtain for the Orangemen of Ireland the right to celebrate their anniversaries in their own way. He had then felt himself free to travel across the Atlantic, and he could assure the Orangemen of America that there was in England the most cordial sympathy and love for them. He supposed that they did not want to go to war with England; he could assure them England did not want to go war with them, but the gentlemen who wanted to create discord between them were not men who would have supported William of Orange, but would have helped James Stuart. They were men who adored the Jesuit flag that flew from the Papal walls of tyranny. [Cheers, vehement and prolonged.] The speaker then reviewed the events of Europe, and the bright outlook in Spain, France and Italy for civil religious liberty, and in conclusion thanked the audience for the superb welcome they had given him, which he accepted, not as an individual, but as the member of a society bound to spread civil liberty and evangelical truth throughout the world. And above all he begged them never to be separated, in word nor in thought, from their Protestant brethren on the other side the water, and to remember that both had common heroes and common lodges. Let them put down the trading politicians here who shrieked for war between the two countries, as the Orangemen on the other side the Atlantic would put down their trading politicians too. Here many persons cried out, "Don't forget Belfast," "Don't forget Derry," and he good naturedly went on with his speech for some minutes, making pleasant allusions to both places, and saying that above all he would not forget New-York, nor the welcome that they had given him. He trusted that on their part they would never forget the Bible and the Protestant religion.

Rev. Mr. Tyng's letter of apology was then read, after which the meeting adjourned.

Inspector Walling and Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, had charge of the force in and about Cooper Institute, which consisted of 275 patrolmen from the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Eighth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Precincts. A force of 200 men was held in reserve at the Seventeenth Precinct and 250 men at the Fifteenth Precinct. Capt. Irving and the detectives from the Central Office and the various precincts, were also on duty at Cooper Institute, but there was no call for their services.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Lowell Mason.

On Sunday last, Dr. Lowell Mason died at his residence at Orange, N. J., at the age of eighty-one years. He was long prominently known as a composer and teacher of music, and his collections of church music are among the best known in the country. Dr. Mason was born in the town of Medfield, Mass., Jan. 8, 1792. While yet a child he exhibited extraordinary love and capacity for music, and began to teach early in life. In 1812 he went to Savannah, Ga., where he lived fifteen years, devoting all his leisure hours to music, and forming one of several music associations and church choirs. When in his thirtieth year he published the "Boston Handel and Haydn Collection of Church Music," the success of which led to many offers from his friends in Massachusetts of inducements to return to his native State. It was not, however, until 1827 that he returned from the South to Boston. Here he devoted himself with renewed vigor to his favorite study, and, associated with Mr. J. G. Webb, was interested in the introduction of vocal music in the public schools of Boston. Through his influence vocal music received a new impulse in Boston and New-England; the Boston Academy of Music was established, and teachers' institutes for training teachers and choir-leaders were brought into fashion. During the following year his attention was directed to the Pestalozzian method of teaching music, and after a due examination he became its champion.

Dr. Mason visited Europe in 1837 and acquainted himself with all the improvements in the musical teaching on the Continent. In 1855 the University of New-York conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Music. His was the first musical degree ever conferred by an American college. Of late years Dr. Mason has given much attention to congregational singing in churches. He was the author and compiler of more musical works than any other author in America, and he composed some of the most popular of our modern hymns.

Commodore William H. Macomb.

The death of this excellent officer is announced today. He died at his residence, No. 3,425 Walnut-street, Philadelphia, yesterday morning, from paralysis, induced by a cold bath. William H. Macomb was a native of Michigan, and was appointed from New-York, April 10, 1834, and was attached to the frigate Potomac, of the Mediterranean Squadron, till 1837. He was promoted to Passed Midshipman in 1840, and Lieutenant in 1847, and from 1840 until 1856 was alternately on shore duty at New-York or at sea with the Brazil and Pacific Squadrons. He was attached to the sloop Portsmouth, of the East India Squadron, two years, and participated in the engagements with the Barrier Forts, on the Canton River, China, Nov. 16, 20, 21 and 22, 1856, in which the Portsmouth and Levant attacked and captured the forts. He commanded the steamer Metacomet, of the Brazil Squadron and Paraguay Expedition, in 1859, the steamer Pulaski, Brazil station, in 1860-1, and the steamer Genesee, of the Blockading Squadron, 1862-3. He was commissioned Commander in 1863. While in command of the Genesee he attempted the passage of the rebel batteries at Port Hudson, March 14, 1863, and took part in almost daily engagements with rebel batteries along the Mississippi during April, May and June, 1863. He commanded the steamer Shamrock in the Blockading Squadron in 1864-5, and was in command of the naval force in the bombardment and capture of Plymouth, N. C., Oct. 29 and 30, 1864. He also commanded the naval forces in the action with the rebel batteries and infantry on the Roanoke River, near Poplar Point, N. C., during the expedition up that river. For the gallantry and energy displayed in his operations against the rebels while serving in the North Atlantic Squadron, Commander Macomb was advanced several numbers in his grade. After the close of the war he was attached to the Navy-yard at Philadelphia from 1865 to 1868, and was commissioned Captain in 1866. He commanded the steam-sloop Plymouth, of the European Squadron, in 1869. His commission as Commodore is dated July, 1870, and his latest employment was as Light-house Inspector.

Rev. Thomas Tracy.

Rev. Thomas Tracy (Unitarian) died in Newburyport, Mass., on Tuesday night, aged ninety-one years. He graduated at Harvard in 1816. He had no near relatives, and it is thought that several public institutions are beneficaries by his decease.

Public Library of Kentucky Drawing.—Ex-Gov. Bramlette, agent for the above, writes to Major Thos. H. Hays, Manager, Branch Office, No. 609 Broadway, New-York, that the demand for tickets at the Home Office and throughout the entire country is increasing daily, and that the entire number will be sold by the 10th of September. New-York office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Buy your tickets while you have choice of numbers. Send to Major Hays for circulars.—*Advertisement.*

Use Burnett's Kalliston.—After sea bathing. Its effect relieves the disagreeable action of salt water and the sun.—*Advertisement.*

For Mosquito Canopies for Beds, go to ROEBUCK'S, No. 58 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Cool, Refreshing Hair-dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, increases its growth, obviates the effects of intense heat or salt-water bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.—Great reduction in prices during summer months. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $30, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

COWAN—BALDWIN.—On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother, J. Theodore Baldwin, at Brooklyn, by Rev. Robert S. Van Cleve, Rev. EDWARD P. COWAN, of Germantown, Philadelphia, and Miss ANNA M., daughter of the late George D. Baldwin, of New-York City.

DIED.

APPLETON.—At Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 10, of cholera infantum, EBEN, infant son of Eben and Isabel S. Appleton, aged 4 months and 28 days.

Boston and Baltimore papers please copy.

BACON.—At Tarrytown, Monday, 12th inst., JOHN R. BACON, son of the late John F. Bacon, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral from the First Reformed Church, Tarrytown, on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Trains leave Forty-second-street Depot at 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

BECHTEL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, 12th inst., GEORGE J. BECHTEL, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 194 Baltic-st., on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUGARD.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 11, inst., THOMAS DUGARD, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, inst., at 1 P. M., from No. 367 West 27th-st.

DUNHAM.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 11, 1872, after a short but severe illness, ISAAC H. DUNHAM, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Kimble Dunham, No. 118 Bank-st.

ELGREN.—At the Baptist Home, No. 41 Grove-st., on 12th st., Mrs. NANCY, widow of the late Alexander Elgren, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends, also the members of the Stanton-street Baptist Church, are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday evening, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Baptist Home, No. 41 Grove-st. The remains will be taken to Newburg for interment.

GRAVES.—On Sunday, 11th inst., at Hudson City, N. J., MARY E., daughter of Eliza J. and the late Jared W. Graves.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Prospect-av., near Summit-st., on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock.

GUION.—At Philadelphia, on Friday, Aug. 9, ELIZABETH GUION, relict of Elijah Guion, formerly of this City, aged 92 years and 10 months.

Her remains were interred in Philadelphia.

HARVEY.—At Harlem, Aug. 12, of typhoid fever, WILLARD HARVEY, aged 43 years.

Funeral services Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his father, Col. Chas. R. Harvey, No. 153 East 127th-st.

HOLCOMB.—At Millstone, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 11, MARTHA J., wife of J. W. Holcomb.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 9½ A. M., Wednesday, 14th inst.

HART.—On Saturday, Aug. 10, MARIA H. HART, widow of Joseph C. Hart, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to her funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Charles B. Hart, at Orange Valley, N. J. A train of the Morris and Essex Railroad leaves by Barclay and Christopher-street Ferries at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HUTCHINGS.—Drowned, Saturday morning, Aug. 10, WALTER WHITING HUTCHINGS, aged 17 years, 6 months, son of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth Coit Hutchings, of Newark, N. J.

Funeral Tuesday, 13th inst., at 3 P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 440 High-st., corner of Bank. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Cleveland, Ohio, and Wilkesbarre, Penn., papers please copy.

HENDERSON.—On Saturday night, Aug. 10, THOMAS J. HENDERSON, counselor-at-law, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, John C. Henderson, Baird-av., New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at New-Brighton to meet the 12½ boat from New-York.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

KELLOGG.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 12, Mrs. ESTHER F. KELLOGG, widow of the late Edward Kellogg, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 28 2d-place, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MEAD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 11, ROBERT MEAD, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Edward Mead, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2½ P. M., and 3 at Second Congregational Church.

MALLON.—On Saturday, Aug. 10, at her late residence, ROSE MALLON, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10½ A. M., from her late residence, No. 429 West 34th-st., to St. Michael's Church, 32d-st. and 9th-av., where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul.

MASON.—On Sunday evening, 11th inst., at his residence, Silver Spring, Orange, N. J., Dr. LOWELL MASON, in the 81st year of his age.

Services at the Orange Valley Church, (Valley Station, Morris and Essex Railroad,) on the arrival of the 1:10 P. M. train from Barclay-street or Christopher-street Ferries, Thursday, 15th inst. Return trains at 4:25 and 5:42 P. M.

OVERTON.—On Monday, Aug. 12, 1872, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Orlando Shipman, No. 3 East 34th-st., ELIZA S., wife of Col. Wm. H. Overton.

Interment at Athens, Penn.

SHEVILLE.—At Millburn, N. J., on Sunday, the 11th inst., MARY ANN, daughter of John and Anna Maria Sheville, aged 18 years and 7 months.

Funeral at 9 A. M. Wednesday, the 14th inst., from the M. E. Church, Springfield, N. J.

TOTTEN.—EMILY, wife of Richard Totten, died Sunday morning, 11th inst., aged 46.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 231 East 52d-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment.

VAN GAASBEEK.—At Mount Vernon, on Saturday, Aug. 10, ANTOINETTE BERRY, wife of Beekman Van Gaasbeek, and daughter of Caleb Morgan, Esq., aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Universalist Church, Mount Vernon, at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, Aug. 13. Carriages will be at the Mount Vernon Depot in waiting for 11¼ A. M. train from New-York, via New-York and New Haven Railroad.

VANDERPOOL.—On Sunday, 11th inst., JULIA, wife of Frederick B. Vanderpool.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father-in-law, John Vanderpool, No. 116 McDougall-st., on Wednesday, the 14th, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

WEED.—At Yonkers, Monday, Aug. 12, MARY JANE, daughter of the late Frederick Weed, aged 46 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 1½ train from 30th-st., New-York.

WOTTON.—Suddenly, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, Aug. 12, SYLVESTER T[illegible], son of Jacob W. and Clemie Wotton, aged 2 months and 20 days.

WILDER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 11, BETTINA FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Levi and Rachel Wilder, in the 18th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, 13th inst., at the residence of her parents, corner Patchen-av. and Jefferson-st., Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and also at the residence of her uncle J. H. Zabriskie, Esq., East Van Houten-st., Paterson, N. J., at 3 o'clock P. M. Burial at Cedar Lawn, in the latter place. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

LODGE OF ANTIQUITY NO. 11, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge-room, No. 8 Union-square, at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of paying the last tribute to our late W. Bro. THOMAS DUGARD. Brethren of sister lodges are cordially invited.

CHAS. D. EVANS, M.
J. D. TOTTEN, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY,
Conducted by
E. L. YOUMANS.

NO. 5............PRICE FIFTY CENTS

CONTENTS OF NO. 5, FOR SEPTEMBER:

I. The Study of Sociology—Nature of the Social Science. By HERBERT SPENCER.
II. Clever Fishes. By FRANCIS FRANCIS.
III. Motions of the Stars.
IV. The Unconscious Action of the Brain. By Dr. WM. B. CARPENTER.
V. The Past and Future of Niagara. By Prof. W. D. GUNNING. (Illustrated.)
VI. Yeast. By Prof. T. H. HUXLEY.
VII. Measurement of Earthquake-Waves. By GEO. FORBES.
VIII. School Dietaries. By M. D.
IX. Scientific Dabblers. By F. W. CLARKE.
X. Town and Country as Producers of Intellect
XI. Civilization as Accumulated Force. By L. DUMONT.
XII. Popular Geology. By Rev. CHAS. KINGSLEY.
XIII. On Moral Contagion. By Dr. DESPINE.
XIV. The Enemies we Import. By Prof. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD.
XV. EDITOR'S TABLE: The Recent Strikes—The Place of Science in the Higher Education.
LITERARY NOTICES: GLADSTONE'S "Michael Faraday"—EASSIE'S "Healthy Houses,"—BRIGGS' "The Lens,"—BASTIAN'S "Beginnings of Life"—NEWBERRY'S "Geological Survey of Ohio."
MISCELLANY: Experiments on the Solar Spectrum—Coal-Lands of the Rocky Mountains—Conglomerate Formation on Long Island—Were the Ancient Italians Cannibals? Providence in Physical Affairs—Zoölogy of the Galapagos—Alcoholic Hallucinations—Ascent of Mount Seward—Fungi of Cows' Milk, &c., &c.
NOTES.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY is published in a large octavo, handsomely printed on clear type. Terms, Five Dollars per annum; or, Fifty Cents per copy.

CLUB TERMS.

Any person remitting Twenty Dollars for four yearly subscriptions will receive an extra copy gratis, or five yearly subscriptions for $20.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY and APPLETONS' JOURNAL, for one year, $8.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PILES! PILES!!

W. A. MCCANDLISS, M. D., of No. 2,001 Arch-st., Philadelphia, who has made PILES, ITCHING PILES, FISSURE and ULCERATION OF THE RECTUM a specialty for over twenty years, and treated and cured thousands of cases without one failure, (this is positively true,) is now at St. Nicholas Hotel, Room No. 35. He can give the best of reference to persons in this City and Philadelphia, whom he has treated, that he can render a PERFECT and PERMANENT CURE in EVERY case of PILES, no matter how severe, nor of how long standing, by ABSORPTION, WITHOUT PAIN, DANGER, CAUSTICS or INSTRUMENTS, and NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS. INSTANT RELIEF IS GIVEN, and every vestige of the disease is eradicated. The afflicted can rest assured there is no deception in this, as he can readily satisfy any who call upon him. He visits St. Nicholas every fourth week, from Monday till Thursday inclusive.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $28: fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

TEN PER CENT. OFF ON ALL CASH sales. GORDON & SAMMIS, Tailors, No. 182 Nassau-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public. Office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

GRANT AND WILSON
RATIFICATION MEETING
AND
BANNER-RAISING,
AT
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,
THURSDAY, AUG. 15, AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M.

Lieut.-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Gen. GEO. H. SHARPE and D. O. BRADLEY, Esq., will address the meeting at Irving Hall, at 7½ P. M.

Hon. WM. E. DODGE will preside.

The Sing Sing Grant and Wilson Glee Club will be present.

JACOB STORM, President.
Secretaries—A. LEONARD, W. W. HUMPHREY.
O. F. JACOBSEN, Corresponding Secretary.

FRONT SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS,
CANVAS BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES,
BUNTING FLAGS AND PAINTED PORTRAITS,
at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Painters,
NO. 97 DUANE-ST.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.—AT A meeting of the Republican Central Committee, held Aug. 9, it was

Resolved, That the Republican Associations of the several Assembly Districts be and are hereby directed to meet at their respective head-quarters on FRIDAY, Aug. 16, and choose delegates and alternates to the State Convention to meet at Utica Aug. 21, in accordance with the call of the State Central Committee. The apportionment of delegates shall be the same as at previous Convention. The election shall be conducted in accordance with the constitution of the district associations.

HUGH GARDNER, Vice-President.
JOHN J. O'BRIEN, WM. DRUMMOND, } Secretaries.

REPUBLICANS OF THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, AWAKE FROM YOUR LETHARGY!—A meeting under the auspices of Woodford Council No. 1, Union League of America, of the First Assembly District, will be held at the Republican Head-quarters, Franklin-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock P. M., sharp.

We are determined to expose and denounce the infamous manner in which the Central Committee of the Republican Party have violated their constitutional obligations, denied honest remonstrances, and almost paralyzed our best efforts to insure success at the approaching election.

By order of GEO. THOMSON, President.
JOHN HENNESSEY, Secretary.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at head-quarters, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp. The books will be open for the enrollment of those in favor of the election of Grant and Wilson.

By order. JOS. C. SULLY,
JAMES STACK, Secretary. Acting President.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, No. 187 Chatham-st. Republicans of the district are requested to enroll. DENIS SHEA, President. WM. F. PORTER, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at Republican Hall, Broadway and 23d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock. GEO. B. DEANE, JR., President.
JOHN COOPER, JR., JOHN F. TOBIN, } Secretaries.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at No. 102 East Broadway THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling all persons who have been passed upon by the Committee on Admissions, in accordance with the request of Central Committee.

E. S. NEWINS, President.
NICHOLAS KENT, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at head-quarters, No. 70 Avenue D, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 P. M.

THOS. T. SUTLIFFE, President.
RICHARD SMITH, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD APPOMATTOX GRANT AND WILSON CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at Brevoort Hall, East 54th-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock, sharp. A full attendance desired.

GEO. N. WILLIAMS, President.
W. C. REDDY, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 13, 1872, at head-quarters, No. 2,213 Third-av. All residents of the district favorable to the election of Grant and Wilson are cordially invited to join the Association. Come one, come all, and give a rousing welcome to the returns from the grand old Tar State.

WILLIAM HAW, JR., President.
BENJAMIN PAGE, Secretary.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters, No. 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., New-York.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 139 Fulton st., near B'dway.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was no business pertaining to real estate transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Aug. 12, and no reports of sales in a private way were made by either dealers or brokers.

Today, Tuesday, Aug. 13, the following public sales are advertised to take place at the Exchange:

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Samuel Jones, Esq., referee, the premises known as No. 319 Henry-street and No. 517 Grand-street. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, Richard C. Beamish, referee, one lot on the west side of Fourth-avenue, 51.10 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth-street.

By Joseph McGuire, adjourned sale of the premises known as the Stadt Theatre, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, running through to Chrystie-street.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 12.

Amity-st., s. s., No. 84, 75 ft. w. of Thompson-st., 25x100.5	$19,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 140 ft. w. of Delancey-st., 20x100	10,000
Delancey-st., n. s., No. 122, 25x100, h. and l.	25,000
10th-st., s. s., No. 214, East, 225 feet e. of 2d-av., 25x92.4, h. and l.	25,000
16th-st., n. s., 95.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19x92, h. and l.; 16th-st., n. s., 114.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 18.6x92, h. and l.	20,000
33d-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9	14,750
39th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 33.4x98.9, mortgage $10,000	32,000
42d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x98.9	38,000
59th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x75.3, mortgage, $8,500	14,500
59th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.4	36,000
60th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	16,000
62d-st., s. s., 107 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17x100.5, h. and l.	15,000
74th-st., s. s., 118 ft. w. of Madison-av., 21x102.2, h. and l.	50,000
79th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x102.2	13,500
114th-st., s. s., 168 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.10	7,500
14th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	12,500
14th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	13,500
133d-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x99.11, h. and l.	16,000
2d-av., w. s., 60.10 ft. n. of 116th-st., 20x70	17,500
4th-av., w. s., extending from 132d to 133d sts., 199.10x75	178,000
7th-av., w. s., 59.10 ft. s. of 127th-st., 19.10x80, h. and l.	28,000

LEASES RECORDED.

9th-av., No. 594, 4 9-12 years, per year	$1,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY. **FOR SALE** or **TO LEASE** for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 22d-st., 26 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUGUST FREE REGISTER, With new complete map of New-York City, and forty-four pages valuable information of real estate, &c. **V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.**

$50,000 **FOR FOUR-STORY** brown-stone house, 25x75x100, completely furnished, in 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; possession.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

$4,000.—**BARGAIN AT WEST-FIELD,** N. J.; house 22x40, with extension; cellar under whole; lot 50x187.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SEVEN DOLLARS!

LOTS.	LOTS.	LOTS.
$7.	$7.	$7.

A lot of ground 25x90 feet, in the Township of Babylon, on the South-side Railroad, Long Island.

FOR

SEVEN DOLLARS!
SEVEN DOLLARS!!
SEVEN DOLLARS!!!

At the office of the

NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION,
No. 20 State-st.
and
SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,
No. 5½ Pine-st.,
CALVIN PEPPER,
General Agent.

$5,000—**FOR SALE, IN THE UP-**per part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND,
A variety of new and elegant cottage and mansion houses; situation the prettiest on South-side Railroad; high and airy; healthy, and restricted against all nuisances; only thirty minutes (seven miles) from ferry; terms favorable. Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Richmond Hill, or to ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND,
Twenty-three acres at Edgewater, adjoining Cunard estate; several building sites of unsurpassed beauty; whole Edgewater district thoroughly drained, and healthy; moderate price; easy terms; a bargain.
ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr.,
No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome; the dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is about two miles from Harlem Railroad, the roads good; Bedford is noted for being eminently healthy and no mosquitoes. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this place offers very great attractions. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRATTLEBORO, VT., ONE of the most beautiful and desirable residences in the State, consisting of an elegant and well-arranged brick mansion-house, stable and carriage-house, with five acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawns and walks; rare shade-trees and shrubs; also, an abundance of apples, pears, grapes, and small fruits; the house is at present furnished, which will be sold with the premises if desired; for parties seeking a Summer or a permanent residence, this is a rare opportunity to purchase. For further particulars address FIELD & TYLER, Brattleboro, Vt., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—OR WILL ADVANCE $25,500 or more in an exchange for City property, an elegant residence and fifty, or any part of 300 acres of land, on the west bank of the Hudson, above New-Hamburg; farm part will be sold separately if desired; the place has the appearance of an elegant park, and can be subdivided into several choice building plots; scenery unsurpassed; two graperies, hot-house, farmer's house, and all buildings in perfect order. Address J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.—FOR sale, a lot 80 feet front, in "burnt district," Chicago, in centre of business, near Chamber of Commerce. This is an opportunity for investment equal to any real estate in New-York City. Address "CHICAGO REAL ESTATE," Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 NASSAU-st., (opposite Treasury Building,) make the sale and rental of real estate at Orange, N. J., and vicinity, a specialty.

FOR SALE—AT AMITYVILLE, LONG Island, four acres of land near the station; $500. Inquire of A. DUIRS, as above.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY
SUPREME COURT IN FORECLOSURE, AT
FLUSHING POINT, LONG ISLAND,
By E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer,
Under the direction of
ABEL CROOK, Referee,
On THURSDAY, Aug. 15, 1872,
At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises.

The valuable country-seat, known as the Cornish place, containing about sixteen acres.

The house and out-buildings are large and elegant, with all modern improvements.

The grounds are tastefully laid out, and well stocked with choicest fruits.

Fine view of the Sound.

Splendid beach and water-front.

Large cold boiling spring of soft water, with fish-pond.

Public road runs through a portion of the place, affording eligible building sites.

Jackson-av. or Boulevard bounds the place on one side, convenient to boat landing and railroad depot.

TITLE CLEAR.

For terms apply to the auctioneer, or to
WILLIAM H. NAFIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 150 Nassau-st., or to
ABEL CROOK, Referee,
No. 119 Broadway, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID PROPERTY AT FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.—THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 M., on the premises, nineteen plots on Cornaga and Mott avs. and James-st., adjoining South-side Railroad Depot, immediately opposite the Episcopal Church, and four minutes' walk from Long Island Railroad Depot; splendid, level ground, close to the hotels and only five minutes from the beach; terms liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A large mansion well adapted for water cure hotel; the property is seventeen miles from New-York, in an elegant location.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

TO LET—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 345 West 34th-st.; twenty rooms, seventeen closets; all improvements; newly painted; superior location. Apply to **ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 338 West 34th-st.**

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE, FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, the theatre in Tammany Hall, formerly occupied by Bryant's Minstrels; it will accommodate about 1,000 persons; possession can be had immediately. Inquire of the Janitor, in the west end of the building.

To lease, in the same building, the large basement, especially designed for a restaurant and billiards.

TO LET.—A STORE AND BACK ROOMS, in new house, No. 18 Cornelia-st., near 6th-av.; cheap. Apply to H. H. HAIGHT, No. 24 1st-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMily, for light housekeeping, four or five unfurnished rooms in a private house, with owner preferred in a good location in the Ninth Ward. Address H. M., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, PART OF a floor in a nice house occupied by a private family. Address H., Box No. 3,875 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ELIZABETH OR ROSELLE, $7,000 TO $10,000.—Any owner having a house with improvements, and ground well laid out, that will sell low, may find a purchaser by giving description to CASH IN HAND, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1872.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the several Navy-yards for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 19th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

Printed schedules, in which the materials and articles required are embraced, with form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Pay-master nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope, nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself, according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them.

No bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona-fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

Under the provisions of the second section of the act, approved March 3, 1863, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has not filled his contract for 1871-'72 will not be received.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid, and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department, and the bidder must state distinctly at what Pay-master's office he desires all his bills to be paid.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to use the printed envelopes, furnished by the Bureau, indorsed thus: "*Proposals for classes Nos. (name the classes) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard).*" "To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with the instructions accompanying the schedules will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hard-wood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Molding and Fire-sand and Fire-clay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig-iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron-work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Augers; No. 30, Semi-bituminous Broad-top Coal, (at Mare Island only;) No. 31, Cooper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Fire-wood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery.

The following are the classes, by their numbers and letters, required at the respective navy-yards and naval asylums:

KITTERY, ME.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 32.

LEAGUE ISLAND, PENN.
Nos. 5, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 32.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21.

NORFOLK, VA.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32.

PENSACOLA, FLA.
Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 32.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.
Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of August, 1872, at the Engineer's Office of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, in Jackson, Tenn., for the clearing and grubbing, grading and bridging, on about one hundred and seven miles of road, extending north from Jackson to Cairo.

This work embraces large quantities of earth excavation, pile and trestle bridging, and is worthy the attention of experienced railroad contractors.

Profiles, approximate estimates, general plans, specifications, and forms of contracts, can be seen at the Engineer's Office after Aug. 1.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Work," and addressed to
H. S. McCOMB, President; or,
S. B. REED, Engineer in Charge,
Jackson, Tennessee.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed proposals will be received at this Department up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of August next, for the purchase of three thousand five hundred and forty-one (3,541) Fur Seal Skins, more or less, which are now in the custody of the Collector of Customs at New-York, taken some time since on the Seal Islands of Alaska Territory, and which are the property of the United States Government.

The conditions of the sale can be ascertained on inquiry at the Collector's Office at New-York. Proposals to be indorsed, "Bids for Seal Skins."
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived until noon of Sept. 10, 1872, for the extension of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Colonel Engineers, Br'vt Maj.-Gen'l.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived until noon of Sept. 10, 1872, for the extension of the breakwater at Plattsburg, N. Y.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Colonel Engineers, Bvt. Maj.-Gen'l.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA
AND
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,300,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE **W. R. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO.,** AND **PAUL S. FORBES,** OF NEW-YORK; **BENJ. E. BATES,** OF BOSTON; **HENRY LEWIS,** OF PHILADELPHIA, AND **G. M. PULLMAN,** OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 32,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee or bearer, July 1, 1901, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of £7 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., No. 14 Wall-st.

ELEVEN PER CENT.
INVESTMENT.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,
7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED.
AT 70 CENTS
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest on each and every bond."

THE
ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,
BY
SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK

SECOND MORTGAGE
8 Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

We have a very small amount of these bonds for sale at **82 1-2 AND INTEREST.**

The road is EARNING NET THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS AND A DIVIDEND ON THE STOCK. The earnings are rapidly increasing.

These facts make the bonds a CHEAP AND PRIME SECURITY.

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 NASSAU-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
BONDS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. MATURING 1892.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the security undoubted. For further particulars apply as above.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Mortgage of $400,000 on the land and Masonic building at the corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.

Cost of land and building, when completed, $1,000,000. Principal of bonds payable 1891. Interest 7 per cent. Coupons payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Co.

A few of these bonds remaining unsold can be had upon application to O. D. ASHLEY & CO., Bankers, No. 37 New-st.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 137 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Company respectively.
S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

LOST—COUPONS NUMBERED 11, 12 AND 13, for $35 each, on bond numbered 7, for $500, of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, payable at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. A suitable reward will be paid by the Ninth National Bank.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT.
INVESTMENT.
THE AMERICAN
BRIDGE COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.
L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700,** and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97,** and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000,** including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000,** and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14,** or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum,* being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000 to $75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20 to 25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000,** with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

For Sale, by
WOOD & DAVIS,
No. 31 Pine-St.,
AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO INVESTORS.
Choice Railroad Bonds

On new roads completed and doing a profitable business.

ALSO FOR SALE,
SECURITIES of RAILROADS connected by LEASE or INDORSEMENT with the
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
LAKE SHORE AND MICH. SO. R. R. CO.,
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
And other dividend-paying roads.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

$60,000 SEVEN PER CENT BONDS OF GLENN'S FALLS, Warren County, in this State, the first and only debt of said town, issued to build WATER-WORKS. These bonds are a good security.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF
TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders and bondholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, held in Peoria, March 19, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, the Secretary shall not exchange any first preferred stock for bonds secured by deed of trust dated the 2d day of April, 1866, on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, and that the holders of such bonds may, if they so desire, exchange the same for first preferred stock, as set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting of stock and bond holders of this Company on the 15th day of June, 1863, in the City of New-York.

Provided that such bonds are surrendered in exchange for such stock on or before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, but not otherwise.

True copy from the records.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE
SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.
S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Aug. 7, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE PAYMENT TO THE STOCKholders of this Company of Ten 33-100 Dollars per share, by the terms of the contract of consolidation with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be made on and after the 15th day of August, inst., at the usual place of receiving dividends.

The transfer-books are closed preparatory to the issuing of new certificates in the consolidated company, of which due notice will be given.
S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWO SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE PATERSON AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, in the name of John Wood. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate. EDW. WOOD, Executor Estate JOHN WOOD, No. 96 Reade-st.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by
HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

Heidelbach, Frank & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
ISSUE STERLING EXCHANGE

And Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Europe.

Receive Deposits subject to Sight Drafts, and allow Interest on Daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent. per Annum.

Issue Certificates of Deposit,

Negotiate State, Municipal and Railroad Loans in Europe, through their house.

HEIDELBACH, GANS & CO.,
BERLIN, GERMANY.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ELIZABETH CITY
7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS
CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
For sale by **JOHN J. CISCO & SON,**
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made. State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.
CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHINSON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1889. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1 AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $500,000.

The Road runs from Leavenworth to Atchinson, Kansas, 21 151-1000 miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1889. By the terms of this lease the Leavenworth, Atchinson and North-western Railroad receives 45 per cent. of the gross earnings, but never less than $42,500 per annum.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.
NORTHRUP & CHICK, No. 6 Wall-st.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AN AMERican Protestant woman to keep house on a farm, familiar with dairy duty and care of poultry; one with a son of useful age would be unobjectionable. Address HEALTH, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a small hotel; wages, $12; kind treatment and a good home to one who can appreciate it. Apply at Collins House, No. 42 White-st.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A THOROUGHly competent laundress. Apply between 12 and 5 o'clock, at No. 44 West 17th-st.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

RIBBON AND MILLINERY GOODS BUYER WANTED.—R. H. MACY & CO. want a buyer for the above stocks; must understand the business thoroughly and be well posted in the New-York market. Apply by letter only, giving New-York City references and salary expected.

WRAPPER WRITER WANTED—One accustomed to the business. Address T. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, about one and a half hours distant from the City, a Scotch, North of Ireland or Swedish girl, twenty-five to thirty years of age, as seamstress, and to wait on a lady. Address L., Box No. 1,867 Post-office, with references.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL ACquainted with the retail book business; one now living in the City preferred. GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
155 Chatham Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT WALKER'S, NO. 138 6TH-AV., OVER drug-store, can be found constantly on hand a large supply of good servants, all nationalities, for City or country, in any capacity, at moderate wages.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, supply Protestant and Catholic servants, of all nations, for City or country.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID and seamstress.—Situation wanted by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl, with three years' references from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; would make herself useful; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEWLY-arrived chamber-maid and waitress or seamstress; can give good family references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress; City or country; excellent reference. No. 50 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Seen at No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands meats, soups, boning, larding and all kinds of fancy side dishes; very competent in French, English and Spanish cooking; expert on creams, jellies and pastry; unexceptionable City testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands French, English and American cooking in all its branches; first-class references for many years from last employers; City or country. Call at No. 213 East 25th-st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD PLAIN COOK; understands soup, meats, games, boning, larding, jelly, creams; is a very good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to assist in washing; City or country. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds of soups, pastry, desserts, creams, jellies, &c.; a good bread maker; references from best families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; is a good baker; can give satisfactory City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is fully competent and has good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMan, a situation as cook, cook and wash, or general house-work in a small family; is competent and obliging; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS cook; willing to do coarse washing; not afraid to work; good bread and biscuit baker; good reference. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS family cook; no washing; City preferred, or anywhere near it; has the best of references. Apply at No. 211 East 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN either City or country; prefers where a kitchen-maid is kept. Seen at No. 405 5th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes an engagement in the City or country, either by the day, week or month; has got a Grover & Baker sewing-machine; references satisfactory; terms reasonable. Call for two days at No. 331 East 16th-st., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker wishes engagements by the day or week; understands different machines. Address No. 104 East 30th-st.

EMPLOYERS
Can be supplied immediately with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at
S. & E. V. ODELL'S
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS
Can be immediately supplied
WITH RELIABLE HELP,
BOTH WHITE AND COLORED,
At No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER. — WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation as house-keeper in a gentlemen's family; none but respectable parties need apply. Call on or address A. M., No. 8 1st-st.; ring basement bell.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent American woman to do general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 437 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to do general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 437 6th-av.

J. W. CARPENTERS
Supplies employers in City or country with reliable
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC SERVANTS,
At No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid, or either, by a very respectable German young woman; an excellent seamstress; operates on machines, dress-maker, &c.; dresses hair nicely; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS' SITUAtion by a Protestant woman; very respectable; country or City; French fluting, box plaiting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; best reference. Call at 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF experience and capability a situation as laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washer; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits families' washing to do at her house; understands French fluting and all kinds of fineries. Apply at No. 144 East 43d-st.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent German woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washer, or ladies' maid; good hair-dresser; excellent recommendations; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman, as nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth, or to wait on a lady; has no objection to travel. Call at No. 8¼ East 22d-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS nurse and chamber-maid; has been but a short time in the country; will make a most desirable servant. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND well-recommended young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is a reliable and competent nurse and good seamstress; City or country. Call at 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a healthy woman; baby four weeks old. Call at No. 160 Thompson-st., room No. 19.

WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable German young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has eight years' City reference from former place; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or to do chamber-work and assist in waiting; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WAITress; can take charge of a dining-room and saloon equal to a man, and has unexceptionable City references. Seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, a situation; has excellent references; City or country; country preferred. Seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WASHING, &c. — AN EXPERIENCED laundress solicits washing to do at home; understands fluting; excellent City references. Apply at No. 211 East 59th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN. — BY A RESPECTABLE young German, single, a situation as coachman; City or country; first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; best City references. Call or address L. F. M., No. 742 6th-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener in the City or country; a good milker of cows; the best of reference given. Address J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the business; not afraid of work; can give satisfactory references. Address C. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY A newly married man, (Protestant,) a situation as farmer or gardener, or both; good references; understands his business; also the care of greenhouse. Can be found at the blacksmith shop, corner 37th-st. and Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

FARMER.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, aged twenty-seven, wants a situation on a farm, where he can have steady work; can milk, take care of cows and horses, drive, and do general farm-work. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

IN-DOOR SERVANTS.—BY A RESPECTable middle-aged Swede, who is willing to make himself useful; can wait on table, act as nurse, clean house, wash dishes, &c.; will go in private family, boarding-house or hotel. Apply at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th-av.

PORTER.—A RELIABLE MAN WISHES A situation as porter in a dry-goods store; has the best of reference from former employers. Address PORTER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—A STRONG GERMAN MAN wants a situation in the City or country; knows how to take care of horses and is not afraid of any other work; sixteen years and well recommended. Address A. W. N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter wishes a situation; highly recommended by last employer. Call or address H. R., No. 47 West 29th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; speaks several languages, including French, German and English; good references. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—AN AGENCY, OR TO REPRESENT some mercantile or manufacturing concern; have an extensive business acquaintance in Maryland and Virginia; references will be satisfactory. Address MERCHANT, care of Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, MARried, speaking English and German, and some French, a situation in a ship-chandler's or some similar office. Address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCRIBNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mitchells and A. B. Crane, No. 92 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of July, 1872.
CLARENCE G. MITCHELL,
JOHN BLAIR SCRIBNER, } Executors.
jy9-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. FURNISS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob D. Vermilye, one of the subscribers at the Merchants' National Bank, No. 42 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 24th day of June, 1872.
SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
jy2-law6mTu* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN UHL, deceased, of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Samuel Hirsch, counsellor-at-law, at No. 319 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of August, 1872. LOUISA UHL, Executrix.
u13-law6mA*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN VAN AUKEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of S. Burkhalter, No. 188 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1872. STEPHEN BURKHALTER,
ENOCH KETCHAM,
jy23law6mTu* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 94 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1872. J. A. ROOSEVELT,
120-law6mTu* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABNER L. ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next. —Dated New-York, the 8th day of February, 1872.
RICHARD PATRICK,
HORACE S. ELY, } Executors.
f13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John S. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Genesee-st., in the City of Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated Utica, the 11th day of March, 1872.
WARD HUNT, JR.,
mh12-law6mTu Executor of John S. Hunt, dec'd.

FREELAND, A. M.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of A. M. FREELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 438 West 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1872. SOPHIA FREELAND, Executrix.
my14-law6mTu*

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 23, 1872.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	215,000

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1872.
(Signed,) JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY. A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of said Company on the 15th of August, 1872.

The transfer-book of said stock will be closed on the 10th inst., to be reopened on the 16th inst.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two ($2) Dollars per share, payable on the 2d day of September next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Aug. 19, to the morning of Sept. 3.
I. C. BABCOCK,
Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1872.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED quarterly dividend of this Company, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on the guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after Sept. 1, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen Sept. 3.
GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest, due Aug. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, BOTH EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISION, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, free of tax.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.
J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per Cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,358,379 88.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

HEREAFTER THE DIVIDENDS payable to the creditors of the late Bowling-green Savings Bank will be paid on Mondays and Thursdays only, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 83 Broadway. SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Receiver.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., **NEW-YORK.**

BILLIARD TABLES.

FULL-SIZE BILLIARD TABLES, OF a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $350. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 1 Barclay-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC	Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.
BALTIC	Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC	Aug. 31, 4 P. M.
OCEANIC	Sept. 7, 8½ A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba....Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia....Sat'day, Aug. 17
Scotia..Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria....Sat'day, Aug. 24
Java....Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Parthia....Sat'day, Aug. 31
China...Wed'sday, Sept. 4	Calabria...Sat'day, Sept. 7
Russia..Wed'sday, Sept. 11	Abyssinia.Sat'day, Sept. 14

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
California	Aug. 17	Trinacria	Aug. 14
Australia	Aug. 24	Iowa	Aug. 28
Columbia	Aug. 31	Britannia	Sept. 4
Europa	Sept. 7	Assyria	Sept. 11
Anglia	Sept. 14	Caledonia	Sept. 18
India	Sept. 21	Olympia	Sept. 25

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMERS of the Anchor Line will sail as follows
TRINACRIA, Aug. 14.
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 17.

Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted-up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board, at Pier No. 20, North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Aug. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Aug. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMPSON	Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER	Saturday, Aug. 24, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE	Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 P. M.
GREECE, ——	Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN	Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS	Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS	Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE	DANRE	Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, Sept. 21
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE	Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD	Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 12 North River, MONDAY, Sept. 9.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,
LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM	Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR	Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. GREEN, Aug. 15.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Aug. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 29.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 10th each month connects with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 17.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Aug. 31, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Friday, Aug. 30
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken, (Havana only).....Wednesday, Sept. 4

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.
All trains stop at Long Branch.
Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

OSSINING INSTITUTE.
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At Sing Sing, N. Y.
Will reopen SEPT. 17.
For particulars or prospectus address the Principal,
Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.
The next year will begin Sept. 17.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st. opens Sept. 2. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

THE CHILTON HILL CLASSICAL and English Boarding School for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. C. W. BOCKEE'S SELECT School for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, will open Sept. 11. For prospectus address Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.
J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON PARK.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.

Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
The Fall term of Mrs. Bryan's school opens
TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1872.
BATAVIA, July 20, 1872.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.

Fits for Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School, or for active business. Salutary discipline and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. Military drill and boating. *A safe, healthy, happy home for boys.* For circulars, address
W. C. WILCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
For twenty-five young ladies, home and school advantages unsurpassed.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, New-York, will commence its sixteenth year Sept. 26, 1872. For full information, send for catalogue. Address D. C. VAN NORMAN, No. 17 West 42d-st., New-York.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872-3 by Prof. E. L. Yeomans, Rev. John Hall, Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. B. Wheeler.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 88 MADISON-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS WHITCOMB'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND day school for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to W. L. DEAN, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL, South Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. An eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments, supplied by the State. Reopens Sept. 9. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. Miley, Instructor in Mathematics and Upton's Tactics. Send for circular, as above.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen. 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Special advantages for the study of music. Address by letter, No. 297 Front-st., New-York.
Rev. GEO. S. WOODHULL, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BOTHE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 5. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. For catalogues address R. A. DILKS, A. M., Pennington N. J.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND Miss AGNES L. JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 13 East 31st-st.

FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS—A thorough preparation. Address
REV. E. B. EMERSON, Stratford, Conn.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALLY, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon Co., Penn. Next session opens Sept. 5. For circulars address L. G. GRIER, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., reopens Sept. 18.
Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Fall course of seminary instruction; terms begins Sept. 16. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
AT
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

The Eighteenth Annual Session begins Sept. 11. First-class educational advantages for boys, with healthful location and beautiful grounds. Special attention paid to Commercial Studies and Modern Languages.

Thorough training in English Branches, Latin and Greek by graduates of our best Colleges.

Circulars at Thomas Kirkpatrick's, No. 889 Broadway, or on application to
A. ARMAGNAC, A. M., } Principals
D. A. ROWE, A. B., }

H. C. SYMONDS
Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.
Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

LESPINASSE.
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at
SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway,
BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square,
G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.,)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10.
Send for circular.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children at New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. HARWOOD'S
SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies on the South Shrewsbury River, near Seabright, will reopen Sept. 9. Inquire at No. 14 East 16th-st., or address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Seabright, N. J.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS MACGREGOR'S
Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 17.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAULE GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address by letter until Sept. 9.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or to the Principal.
CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTESTANT Boarding School for boys and young gentlemen; studies in French and in English, ancient languages and sciences; number of pupils limited; good cares; will open Sept. 16. Address to the Principal, Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

NEW-PAULTZ ACADEMY, NEW-Paultz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal.

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, B. S., LECTURER ON NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY, is prepared to make engagements in New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, for the next academic year. Address until Sept. 1, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithica, N. Y.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Conn.—Next term begins Sept. 15. For pupils from seven to fourteen years of age; four hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad.
C. H. SHEARS, A. M.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS of the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The fifteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State, graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, honor-graduate of foreign university, able to give the thorough drill of English public schools, desires employment as a teacher or tutor; City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 146 Waverley-place.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF music and French (the latter acquired in a French family) desires a re-engagement. Address T. M., Box No. 142 Times Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM 8, over Herald Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINING memoranda and bank-notes to some amount. The owner can have the same by calling on J. B. STANBERY, No. 127 East 54th-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, AT STARTING-place of West-st. cars, South Ferry, a RETICULE. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it with C. W. THOMAS, [illegible], Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY'S PONY TURN-OUT FOR sale—Seven years old, fifteen hands high; warranted sound and kind in all harness; free from vice or blemish; is one of the finest turn-outs in the States, with basket phaeton, canopy and harness from best City makers; sold only on account of sickness. Apply first private stable in 28th-st., west of 3d-av.

A GENTLEMAN'S OR FAMILY ROAD horse for sale; six years old, fifteen and one-half hands high; flowing mane and tail; warranted sound and kind, without a blemish; afraid of nothing; also, first-class harness, if required. Apply at private stable No. 161 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTENSION-TOP PHAETON, for single or double harness; in good order; made by Wood Brothers' Company; price $400. Can be seen at GILBERT'S stables, in 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—TWO FINE suites rooms can be engaged for Winter, with private table; bath on each floor; also rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first-class.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WITH or without board, at No. 21 West 31st-st. References exchanged.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO LET, HANDsomely-furnished floors, first and second; five rooms en suite, with private table.

LARGE ROOM—ALSO, SMALL ROOM, $2 per week, at No. 224 2d-av., near 14th st.; desirable location.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, large rooms, suitable for family or party of gentlemen; also, single room.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SECOND story, with hot and cold water, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at No. 61 Morton-st., near Hudson-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK ON HUDSON, N. Y.
The season will continue until Sept. 18; an elegant furnished cottage and some choice rooms may be had next week.
L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Open for the season; fourteen miles from New-York by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and by steam-boat. L. E. RIDER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT LAURELTON, LONG ISLAND.—First-class board and rooms may be obtained at Mrs. Barney's. Steamer D. R. Martin leaves Pier No. 37 East River, at 4 P. M., and 33d-st. at 4½; stops at dock on the premises; bathing, boating, fishing, stabling, &c. References: DR. JAMES R. WOOD, No. 80 Irving-place, and MR. CHARLES E. WILLIS, No. 168 Broadway.

LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding-house; one of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; reduced rates for the month of September. Address A. MEARNS, JR., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE STEVENSON and Ellen J., his wife, Cyrus Pyie and Julia M. Pyle, as executor and executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob L. Pyle, deceased, Gideon C. Smith and Thomas C. Green, trustees of the estate of Jacob Metcalf, deceased, George W. Demarest, Stephen T. Wygants, Sarah F. Tobey, widow and sole devisee of Samuel B. Tobey, deceased, and the said Sarah F. Tobey and John F. Tobey as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Samuel B. Tobey, deceased.—Defendants summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 23, 1872.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Att'y,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 8th day of July, 1872. JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIA A. LAWRENCE against CHARLES A. BUDDENSIEK and Doris, his wife, Cora Gaultier, William F. Reilly, Frederic Muller, John Haden, Samuel Wilson, William Winans, Jacob L. Downing, The New-York National Exchange Bank, Henry American, Albert G. Havens, Jonathan N. Havens, Gustavus A. Sturtzkober, George Graf, Melancthon F. Schureman, George H. Schureman, S. A. Woods, Adolph Klaber, Patrick Moran, Abraham J. Charles, Garret D. Lozier, David Wooding, Charles Ruff, Michael Gaiser, Adam Waener, Charles Pfeiff, Joshua S. Peck, John C. Wandell, Philip Muller, Robert Spreaton, Edwin A. Bradley and George C. Currier.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on July 12, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-st. in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1872.

JAMES E. WHEELER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Wall-st.

jy23-law6wTu*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 28th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED, }
WM. A. HERRING, } Commissioners.
FORBES HOLLAND, }

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Manufacturers of patent spring-back account-books, manifold letter-writers, &c.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THIS and EVERY EVENING,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.,
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
and her
UNEQUALLED COMPANY,
in
THE GREAT SUCCESS
BLUE BEARD!
with its
CHARMING MUSIC,
EFFECTIVE SCENERY,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
DELIGHTFUL SONGS
and POWERFUL CAST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE BELLS!!
Edwin Booth.....Proprietor and Manager
WILL REOPEN
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, AUG. 19,
with the great psychological drama of THE BELLS, which created such a profound sensation in London for over 200 nights.
The popular tragedian,
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK,
has been expressly engaged to enact the thrilling role of MATHIAS.

The play will be presented for the first time in this City, with entire new scenery, machinery, appointments and effects, with a strong and efficient company, comprising old favorites and new candidates for popular favor.

The box-sheet is now open at the theatre, and at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THE LINGARDS.
EVERY EVENING—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE LINGARDS IN COMEDY CHARACTER SKETCHES.	A GREAT SUCCESS. A LIFE'S DREAM. HOUSES CROWDED.

Box-office open from 8 throughout the day. Seats may be secured in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
F. S. CHANFRAU AS SAM.

TODAY AT 2. [The sensation Drama] MADGE; Or, a LIFE OF CRIME. Cast to entire company, and farce of the LAUGHING HYENA.	EVENING AT 8. The favorite actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, in the original comedy of SAM! SAM! New scenery, costumes, &c., and powerful cast.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASANT, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M.; returning in good season.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.

Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL, Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 9th	7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 8th	11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th	8:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th	11:30 A. M.
Sunday, 11th	7:30 A. M.	Saturday, 10th	12:00 M.
Monday, 12th	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 11th	12:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 13th	9:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th	1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 14th	10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 13th	1:30 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 9th	12:00 M.	Saturday, 10th	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th	12:00 M.	Monday, 12th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 12th	2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 13th	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th	9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 14th	2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 15th	10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th	2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.
Connecting for all points, West and North.
Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepang Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 223 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GOTTLIEB SCHOTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 9th day of November, 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Gottlieb Schott, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
jy30-law3wTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN
INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

The building will be ready for the reception of articles ON MONDAY, AUG. 26,
And will be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY Sept. 4, at 12 o'clock M.

Circulars and applications for space can be had at the rooms of the
INSTITUTE,
No. 22 Cooper Building.

The managers especially urge that exhibitors will have their articles located with as little delay as possible, so that the Exhibition will be complete on the day of opening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor.....J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS—STEINWAY Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23. Debut in America of Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN,
Mr. HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
Mlle. LOUISE LIEBHART,
Mlle. LOUISE ORMENT.
M. REMBIELINSKI.....CONDUCTOR

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES
SECOND MEETING, 1872.
FRIDAY, AUG. 16.
SATURDAY, AUG. 17.
MONDAY, AUG. 19.
TUESDAY, AUG. 20.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.
THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

All the good race-horses in the country will be present. The programme includes hurdle-races and steeple chases, besides numerous flat races at all distances. W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y., Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.
"Home, Sweet Home."
Square and Upright Grand Pianos.
MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.
A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.
MODERATE PRICES to suit all.
IMPORTANT!
BY OUR **SPECIAL OFFER**
BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction.
Write for information and circulars.
Address **T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.,**
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 165 4th-av.)

A CHICKERING 7-OCTAVE ROSE-WOOD piano-forte for sale for $350; cost $860 a short time ago; beautifully finished, and has very rich tone. Apply at **No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.**
A. L. BATTERSON.

BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano; carved legs; agraff treble; every improvement warranted; $250; installments taken, $12 monthly. R. CABLE, No. 470 8th-av.

SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND Pianos, in excellent order, good as new, fully warranted, will be sold very cheap at No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

SINGING TEACHER WANTED.—A female teacher, well qualified to instruct a school in vocal music. Address MUSIC, No. 61 West 13th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale.

The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

AUCTION SALE OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS—The splendid propeller Somerset, 1,383 tons register; the splendid propeller Worcester, 1,091 tons register; the splendid propeller Carroll, 988 tons register, heretofore used on the line between Baltimore and Liverpool, which have been substituted by steamers of larger capacity, will be offered at public sale, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, in Baltimore, Md., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, 1872, at 1 P. M.

Terms: One-third cash, one-third each in four and six months, with interest and satisfactory security.

For full description, &c., apply to
A. HARRIS,
Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS POSNER, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, dated Aug. 3, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at No. 379 Sixth-avenue, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of the said bankrupt, consisting of millinery goods, ribbons, straw goods, silks, flowers, &c., at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Aug. 12, 1872.—New York, Aug. 6, 1872. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

THE TISDALE NAIL-WORKS, FOUNDRY and Rolling Mills, at East Wareham, Mass., will be sold by auction by order of the executrix of the estate, (K. Cornwallis, Esq., attorney, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York,) on TUESDAY, Sept. 3, at 1 P. M. Capacity of works, 75,000 kegs a year; water-power, never failing, and the best in New-England; both railway and tide-water communication from the works. Everything complete and in good working order. For printed description address the auctioneers, N. A. THOMPSON & CO., Boston.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 13, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 500 barrels Patras Currants, damaged; 15 cases Sardines, ½ boxes, stained; 50 boxes Tunis Dates; 200 cases Figs, layers and drums; 16 cases Lisbon Oranges; 300 boxes fresh Palermo and Majorca Lemons, landing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

TO ARCHITECTS.

The Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn, by resolution, invite plans from architects for a public school-house, for which there will be an award of $500 for such plan as may be deemed best by the Committee having the matter in charge; $300 for the second, and $200 for the third. To be submitted to the School-house Committee on or before Sept. 1. Information in reference to details can be obtained at the office of the Board of Education. JOHN H. RHODES,
Acting Chairman of Committee on School-houses.

NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1872.

THE LARGE BAND SAW-MILL foot of East 10th-st., is now in full operation for cutting ship and store timber of all dimensions, oak, white pine and Georgia pine timber.

There is attached to the mill two of Wood's largest planing machines, and there is kept on hand from three to five hundred thousand feet of seasoned flooring under cover, and protected from the weather; also, white pine deck plank and Georgia pine girders, and plank of all dimensions. All orders attended to with punctuality at the lowest prices.

J. J. VAN PELT,
Proprietor.

WANTED.—A "PAINE'S" PATENT BED. any person wishing to sell, can find a cash purchaser by addressing M. L., Box No. 169 Times Office.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Preparations for the Excursion of To-morrow.

Another Large Crowd of Children Confidently Expected.

Where the Boys and Girls Are to Come From—Programme of Arrangements—Dr. Tyng's Report on the Up-Town District.

To-morrow our eleventh excursion will take place. In honor of the employes of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co., who contributed $500 to the fund, it will be called after their name.

The barge Anna will start from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, at 7 o'clock, when it will take the children assembled there, and will then proceed to Franklin-street wharf, where a second installment of little ones will be received. There having been quite a number of boys and girls left behind on Saturday, who were unable to procure tickets, the disappointed ones in the Eighth Ward will be taken to-morrow. From Franklin-street the barge will proceed to Eighth-street, East River, for about 600 children from the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, thence proceeding up the Sound to Oriental Grove, on Long Island. We shall have on this excursion fully 1,200 children, as applications for tickets have been incessant during the past three days. When the party is fully under way, a mug of milk and a substantial sandwich will be served out to each child, and on landing at the Grove two more sandwiches will be given. On the return trip cake, lemonade and ice-cream will be the bill of fare. The band from Governor's Island will, as usual, accompany the excursion, and eight policemen have been detailed by Superintendent Kelso for the day. Eight additional contributors to the fund were received yesterday, amounting to $54, which carries the fund up to $18,300 89. The following are the items in detail:

Grace Church, West Farms, N. Y.	$27 00
Little Rena, in memoriam	10 00
Freddy and Ruby	5 00
John Kelly, per C.	5 00
West New-Brighton, Staten Island	4 00
R. H.	1 00
Baby Harry	1 00
Little Wood	1 00
Total	$54 00
Previously acknowledged	$18,246 89
Aggregate of Fund	$18,300 89

Report of the Up-Town Relief District.

The statements that come in from the different districts show that a good work is being done. At an expenditure of a little over $100, 161 cases have been relieved. As will be seen from reports that follow, many of these cases include a family of from three to eight persons. Our estimate will probably not be too high when we say that 500 persons have been relieved by the above-named sum. The enthusiastic and earnest spirit of our deputies and their helpers deserve public notice and thanks. There is herewith appended a summary of the work for the week:

Visits by Rev. M. McCaffrey and assistants	416
Visits by Mr. Boyd and assistants	65
Visits by Mr. Torgerson and assistants	87[illegible]
Visits by Mr. Badham and assistants	570
Visits by Rev. Mr. Rockwall and assistants	963
Visits by Mr. Buck and assistants	401
Visits by Mr. Powell	12
Visits by Mr. Craft	33
Visits by Mr. King	150
Total	3,485
Cases (including all the districts)	161
Expenses (all the districts)	$106 14

VISITS BY PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Denon	54
Dr. McQuesten	4
Dr. Baker	14
Dr. B.	3
Dr. Strenach	17
Dr. Adams	2
Dr. Buckholtz	6
Total	100
Treated at Dispensary of the Church of the Holy Trinity	7

Many physicians have kindly offered their services. We have just received a note from W. L. Stewart, dentist, No. 453 Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-third street, offering his services gratuitously to any who come under the ruling of "The TIMES Fund."

Report of Mr. Craft, Deputy Superintendent for Harlem.

Mrs. C., two little ones sick with whooping cough; quite emaciated. Arranged for quart of milk per day for five days.

Mrs. O., widow; seven children. Doing best she can. Little boy, seven years old, has been suffering with gravel for three years; requires much of the mother's time, especially at night. Provided material for soup to last two days for all the family.

Mrs. H., widow; six children; one boy sick with cough, and the mother laid up with sore foot. Gave her a line to the dispensary. Also assistance, for which she was very grateful.

Mrs. L., widow; one of the salt of the earth. Four little ones to provide for, but almost worn out with stitching by daylight and lamplight. Eyes failing and bread failing; rent due; found her in a quandry, not knowing what to do. Gave her nourishment. Also provided for her through another source.

Mrs. P., widow with two little cross, sick children; packed up and ready to move; turned out, but no place to go to, and no money to pay rent. Making "overalls" at sixty cents per dozen. When she married she said her prospects were as bright as those of most girls; but, through afflictions and misfortune greatly changed. Helped her to money to pay a month's rent, and gave her a few nourishing articles to value of $1 18. Mrs. P. needs more help, as she is without bread at present. Other friends will come to her rescue soon. Took her beef, rice, flour, &c., to the value of $2. This will probably carry her through; she has been elevated fifty per cent.

I can truly say that great good has been done with a little means; but aside from the pecuniary help, many realize that they have friends. One says, "God bless the TIMES!"

Miss Perkins, of District No. 5, (Fifty-ninth-street, Harlem,) reports as follows, for Saturday: "I visited the sick ones in my district this morning. Found the German boy in Sixty-fourth-street, much better; but he is entirely deaf in one ear. I think it would be best for the doctor to see him about this. He has sometimes been a little deaf before this sickness. There is satisfaction in helping such people as these. They are really grateful. The mother says the doctor has saved the boy's life, (and he seems worth saving.) When he is well she can support them all without help, as she has done since she was a widow. When I leave them, if there is no objection to it, I should like to give her three or five dollars (of my own) toward the month's rent; about what they have lost by the boy's illness. I carried some work to an Irish woman near by, who asked me for some last time. Her husband has work now, but was on a strike for some weeks, and it was interesting to hear a woman's view on this subject. So far, instead of shortening the hours of man's labor, they have only increased the working hours of wives and mothers. The colored child is much better, having had the benefit of two doctors. As the mother expressed it, she is 'right pert' after taking the medicine. They need nothing more."

The Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum—Statement of Mr. Townsend.

In reference to the report of the Visiting Committee of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, published in the TIMES some days since, Mr. Townsend, counsel for Mr. Van Vleck, yesterday stated to a reporter that these charges had often been made against similar institutions, but never before so direct. The insane, he said, were kicked and choked until blood spurts from the mouth and nostrils—some being driven to suicide by systematic cruelties. He commented on the report of the overseers, making out everything to be "lovely" in the Bloomingdale Asylum, and said, that the officials were fully prepared for the visit of the Committee, and had everything arranged for the inspection. As to the charges against the doctors, Mr. Townsend asks, "Does any body suspect that the people employed in such institutions, while still under engagement, would risk their positions by admitting that they had practiced outrages upon the patients, or had been lewd in their actions?" The gentlemen who compose the Committee are good, easy, respectable men, and no doubt intended the institution to be a model, and thought they could rely upon the subordinates for the details of its conduct. If the charges are sustained the public will look to them, and therefore they have for their own satisfaction given the report just published. Mr. Townsend then went into the cases of Mr. Van Vleck and Miss McCabe, and pointed out what he called the evasive returns to the various writs of habeas corpus, and the removal of patients in order to avoid their production. The case of Mrs. Colville, a lady of seventy years, was one of which he was cognizant. Mr. Frothingham and Mr. Overton's cases were similar. In conclusion he said that he believed the public were not satisfied with the explanation of the Committee—he was not. He asks the Committee to permit him to call witnesses before them, and to allow him to examine others in the Asylum, and to have the representatives of the Press attend the investigation.

DAKOTA.

Letter from Chief Engineer Roberts—Railroad Traffic—Character of Dakota Lands—An Excellent Country—Indian Matters.

Chief Engineer W. Milnor Roberts, who has recently (July 15, 1872) completed a tour of inspection along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota, and as far west as the valley of Heart River in Western Dakota, writes as follows of the results of his professional observations:

A heavy business is constantly passing over the completed section of the road through Minnesota—consisting of the local carrying-trade of the country traversed by the line, the business of the Hudson's Bay Company and the British settlements in the lower Red River Valley; the transportation of railroad-iron, cross-ties, materials and supplies for the large amount of track now being laid by the St. Paul and Pacific Company in Western Minnesota, and similar material for the Dakota Division of the Northern Pacific Road. I passed across Dakota, between the Red River and the Missouri, going and returning in a wagon, traveling only by day, and camping at night, so that I had a full view of every portion of the railroad line, and of the country through which it is located. I carefully observed not only the grading and construction, but also the character of the country and the soil. The distance across is about 200 miles, and we were seldom out of sight of our engineers' and contractors' camps.

There has been no difficulty whatever in obtaining at all points good water for men and stock, either from natural springs or from excavations of eight or ten feet in depth. This settles one important question relating to the early settlement and successful cultivation of this section. This is entirely a prairie region, intersected by a few streams, such as the Rush, Maple, Sheyenne and James Rivers. The valleys of these contain what timber there is.

After much careful exploratory work and preliminary location, the assistant engineers have secured an admirable line with generally very light grades and easy curvature. Even in passing into and out of the larger valleys—Sheyenne and the James—we were not compelled to extend (and only for very short distances to reach) our maximum of sixty feet per mile ascending westward, and fifty per mile ascending eastward. The whole country is a gently undulating plain, affording ample drainage, interspersed with occasional lakes, some of which are brackish and others of fresh water. The rain-fall the present season, through all this region, has been abundant, and at times superabundant.

The *mauvais terre*, or bad lands, so called, of the great Valley of the Missouri, are not met with on the line of this road. About thirty miles east of the Missouri our line enters the wide and beautiful valley of Apple Creek, down which it passes by a gentle grade over excellent soil all the way to the river. The entire region from the Red River to the Missouri and beyond, at the time I passed over it, was clothed with nutritious grass, affording fine pasture, without exception, along the whole 200 miles. For a large portion of the distance the soil is very superior, equal to the best of any land. It is safe to say that at least nine-tenths of the country that I saw is good, arable land, constituting one of the most fertile and attractive prairie regions I have anywhere seen.

Some of our exploratory lines were traced through what is called the *mauvais terre*. These so-called "bad lands" are not designated thus on account of their soil, but more on account of their shape, being water-worn or broken, so that they are not adapted to cultivation, while they would also increase materially the cost of railroad construction through them. The "Coteaux" (hillocks) through this portion of Dakota are by no means formidable. They are rounded, gently sloping, and covered with good grass. Within a recent period this whole region has been a vast pasture-land for the buffalo and the antelope, which no longer roam here.

Of the productive qualities of the soil, I saw sufficient evidence in the superb appearance of a garden of several acres at the second Sheyenne crossing, fifty-six miles west of Red River. The potatoes, corn, peas, beans, radishes, &c., were among the finest I have anywhere seen, and it was no fault of the soil or the climate that, ten days later, that occasional scourge of all new prairie regions, the grasshopper, had appropriated the growing crop to his private use.

The Valleys of the Sheyenne and the James, where our line crosses, are particularly lovely, having abundant water, trees enough to relieve the eye, and a rich soil. The Missouri is a noble river where the road strikes it—wide and deep, with a swift current, and heavily wooded along its shores and islands. It is navigable for a thousand miles above, to Fort Benton, and quite a number of large steamers, heavily laden with merchandise for Montana, had recently passed up. It is the opinion of an experienced Missouri River steam-boat man that on the completion of the Northern Pacific Road to the Missouri, the business will be done over this road, not merely to all points on the river above, but also to points several hundred miles below.

I spent a day, on horseback, west of the Missouri River, along Buck Creek and Heart River Valleys, and found good grass everywhere. The valley of Heart River, which our line follows some distance towards the Yellowstone, comes fully up to, and even exceeds, the expectations I had formed from Division Engineer Rosser's previous reports, maps and profiles, and his verbal explanations. It is a source of much gratification to me to know that our assistant engineers have been very cautious in their statements respecting all the country west of Minnesota—knowing, as I do, the desire of the Company to have all their published representations understate, rather than overstate, the advantages of the region through which the road is building. Fortunately, our final and critical surveys are proving that the facts may be considerably understated, and yet make a perfectly satisfactory showing.

The newspaper stories about Indians and dangers from them to the railroad across Dakota, have no solid foundation in fact. The Indian situation, so far as the Northern Pacific Railroad is concerned, is this: As far west as the Missouri River the question is settled, and no danger need be apprehended. Our men travel all over the country, between the Red and Missouri Rivers, by day and by night, without escort and unarmed. The few troops at the James and Missouri Rivers will suffice to prevent thieving raids by straggling natives until the last have finally disappeared before the army of white settlers. West of Fort Ellis, in Montana, all the way to the Pacific coast, the Indian question is forever disposed of. All our engineering parties, six in number, between Montana and the Pacific, are operating without escort. The only portion of the line yet in abeyance between the Indians and the whites is between the Missouri River and the westerly bend of the Yellowstone, east of Fort Ellis. There our parties, now taking the field, have strong escorts of United States troops, well prepared to fight, if necessary. But no fighting is to be apprehended. If our escorts were weak, there might be some risk. Frontier speculators who wish to see Government money freeley spent in their vicinity and to their advantage, will doubtless continue to furnish the newspapers with prophesies of imminent "Indian wars" in the Northwest. The construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad will entirely settle the Indian troubles on a belt at 100 miles wide and 1,500 miles long, embracing 150,000 square miles, a large portion of which will ere long contain an industrious population, giving profitable employment not only to the main line, but to the numerous branch feeders which will surely be opened as the country becomes settled and its many resources developed. Yours truly,

W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
Chief Engineer, N. P. R. R.

BASE BALL.

Defeat of the Maple Leafs at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 12.—At a match played today between the Maple Leaf Club, of Guelph, Canada, and the Baltimore Club, of this city, the score stood:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Maple Leaf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—5
Baltimore	4	0	5	3	4	0	1	8	0	—25

Base-Ball Notes.

The fifth game between the Mutuals and Bostons takes place this afternoon on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg. Play will begin promptly at 3½ P. M.

At Baltimore the Eckfords will play their second game with the Baltimores, whom they so unexpectedly and completely defeated a few days since.

The Forest Citys, of Cleveland, contemplate a third Eastern tour, to begin early in September.

In the game between the Mutuals and Bostons, at Boston, on Saturday, the following remarkable triple play was made by the former: Three of the Bostons were on bases with none out when Schafer sent a long, high ball to centre field, which Eggler ran out for and caught, then throwing it home quickly, Spalding was put out on the home plate trying to run in from the third, and Hicks returned the ball to Hatfield in time to put out Gould, who had attempted to steal to second.

Personal.

V. Schirkoff, of the Russian Legation, and W. C. Smith, M. C., of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House. Senator A. Caldwell, of Kansas; Gen. C. B. Fisk, of St. Louis; Gen. L. T. Smith, of Kansas; Commodore F. Stanley, of Virginia, and Col. E. E. F. Williamson, of Missouri, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. L. Mayre, of Virginia; Judge M. P. Stovall of Georgia, and Dr. J. P. R. Stone, of New-Orleans, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Ex-Governor H. Seymour, of Utica; Hon. Thos. Winans, of Baltimore; Hon. Wm. Prescott Smith, of Baltimore; Hon. A. Murdock, of Mississippi; Hon. Wm. Currier, of St. Louis, and Judge Jas. Hughes, of Washington, D. C., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. H. Wilson, of Massachusetts; Gen. J. Kilpatrick, of New-Jersey; Col. D. C. Cary, of Washington, and Dr. Senseney, of Salt Lake City, are at the Astor House.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Summing Up for the Prosecution Commenced Yesterday.

Judge Barnard's Appearance in Court of Brief Continuance—Able Review of the Legal Aspects of the Case by Judge Pratt—Mr. Stickney Examines the Testimony.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—The eventful days in the Barnard trial have come at last. The witnesses have had their day—they filled the public eye for a time—and have left the impress of their various characters on the records of this Court. And now the lawyers take their turn. And when they have done the Court itself will absorb all the attention; and when its judgment has been rendered—but perhaps this is reaching too far into the future. It is enough to know that the end is near, and whatever the final result may be, the throng of eager spectators, many of whom have come from distant parts of the State, and even from other States, attest the interest which is felt throughout the community therein.

Perhaps no case of like importance has yet come before any Court in this country; and all, both Senators and Judges, manifest, by the more than usual gravity of their demeanor, a due appreciation of the solemn circumstances under which they are gathered together. The respondent is here, too, smiling and talking with his counsel; but there is that in his look which no smile can cover—that tells how deeply those circumstances are appreciated by him. The arguments to be presented to the Court will be based upon his acts, and the law of which they were a violation will be cited against him. If any one is to be crushed on this turn of the wheel of fortune it is he. Let the judgment of the Court be what it may—if it be not acquittal, it is political death to him. All eyes are centred upon him, watching the effect of what is said, and he knows there will be no mincing of terms—that plain English will be talked. No wonder, then, that after a time his patience gives way, and, after a hurried word with his counsel, he leaves the room; for he is not the man to sit still while his character is under discussion.

A majority of the managers and all the counsel are present—some to speak and some to listen; and here and there, both within and without the bar, are men of self-esteemed greatness, whose looks indicate the envy with which they view those selected to fill a part in this grand play, for lawyers have, happily, few such opportunities as this to win a reputation or to add to that already won. And the men are worthy of the occasion. If they did not quite equal the expectations formed, it is perhaps less owing to any defect of the speaker than to the overwrought imaginations of the hearers.

Ex-Judge Pratt opened the summing up for the prosecution. His style was not oratorical, but his argument was clear and searching. If it disappointed the laymen it was well appreciated by the lawyers, and was as concise as possible. It was mainly on the law applicable to the case in hand. He read from *Russell on Crimes* and the statutes of this State to show that acts which might be deemed innocent in a private individual were impeachable in a judge. He met the view of the defense that an impeachable act must be an indictable offense, with the proposition that, from considerations of public policy, the Judge was specially excepted from indictment therefor. He explained the purposes of the right of injunction, showing that the law intended thereby not to decide the rights of parties, as had been done by the respondent, but to preserve them until a decision could be had, and asserted that the danger of delay to the applicant must be clearly shown before it can be granted. If granted without due inquiry into the facts and circumstances, it was a violation of law and justice. He applied these principles to the cases under consideration, and showed how culpable the respondent had been. He instanced the case of Lane against John Doe and Richard Roe, wherein the plaintiff had alleged all manner of conspiracies, which he could not have known absolutely unless he had been acquainted with the names of the defendants. The writs of assistance granted in several cases, he said, were issued without any jurisdiction whatever, and, if they had any character at all, were simply executions before judgment. The respondent had repeated his violations of his trust so frequently and after they had been brought to his notice that they could not be considered as honest errors, and his own boast, shows that he was using his judicial office for the purpose of driving men from their business, and of benefiting his particular friends.

Judge Pratt was followed by Albert Stickney, for the prosecution, who reviewed the evidence before the Court, and explained the action of the respondent with a perspicacity which made even the intricacies of the Albany and Susquehanna litigation clear to every mind, showing that in that matter Judge Barnard had certainly acted in collusion with Fisk, Gould and others to harrass and oppress their opponents. He referred to many other cases, and to Judge Barnard's contradictions of himself and of other witnesses to show that the respondent's testimony was untrustworthy, and to call attention to Barnard's own decisions in the Merchants Union Express Company case, which occurred long before the first receivership granted here, wherein he had clearly stated the only circumstances on which a receiver should be appointed, and showed that the receiverships granted by him in these litigations were granted in direct opposition to the principles so laid down by himself.

Mr. Stickney had not concluded at the hour of adjournment. It therefore is probable that the arguments pro and con will not be concluded before Thursday.

CAMP-MEETING.

Sunday at Merrick, Long Island—Preaching, Praying and Open-Air Devotions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MERRICK, Long Island, Sunday, Aug. 11, 1872.

The annual camp-meeting is now being held here, and today was the first Sunday of the season. As usual this meeting is well patronized by the Methodists belonging to Rockville Centre, Jamaica, Freeport, Eastern District of Brooklyn, and Hempstead. The grounds which belong to the Association are situated about one mile from the railway station. Several very pretty cottages have been built on the grounds by members of the Association, and any quantity of tents have been erected and others are still being applied for, so that the meeting is not at its height yet. A large space has been set apart for the preachers' stand and seating accommodation, around which are erected the tents. The ordinary prayer-meeting tents are also fixed, one of them being very large, intended for public meetings. Two tents have also been erected for the use of the boarders, and one restaurant and pavillion, where the visitors and boarders always dine together. Among those present yesterday at the services were the President, Mr. Walters, Mr. Allen, Rev. Mr. Headley, Rev. G. A. Landon, Rev. C. B. Long, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Boyce. The services commence at the usual hours, prayer-meeting at 6 A. M., preaching at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and again at 7, concluding with a prayer-meeting. There is also a meeting specially for children belonging to the members and visitors, which takes place at 1 o'clock. Yesterday the services were well attended. There was a number of persons who at times openly gave vent to their scoffs during prayers, much to the annoyance of the members.

The meeting will last until the end of the week. Last year the Association netted as much as $1,300 by the meeting, and they are in the hope of raising this year $2,000.

Mayor O'Neill and the Jersey Police Commissioners.

The position of Mayor O'Neill on the Police Commissioners' difficulty, in Jersey City, has been regarded with considerable interest, since the Mayor has it in his power to support the present Board by signing their warrants for salaries to establish the new appointees in power by recognizing them in the same manner. He denies having promised to recognize the new Commissioners, but stated that he would not sign any more warrants for the old Board without careful investigation. The Mayor says the action of the City clerk, Scott, in refusing to administer the oath to the new appointees, was, in his opinion, ill-advised and illegal, since the charter made it the duty of the clerk to administer the oaths without inquiring into the circumstances connected with their appointment.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Hall's Half-Mile Track—An Excellent Day's Sport Yesterday.

Yesterday, at Hall's Half-mile Track, was a day of sport, and the announcement of three trotting contestants, was sufficient to assemble quite a crowd of turfites to participate in the proceedings.

THE FIRST TROT.

The first contest was for a purse and stake of $400, mile heats, best three in five, between Col. Dickey's blk. g. Plympton, Wm. McMahon's g. m. Butterfly, and J. H. Phillips' b. m. Fanny Osborn; but the latter did not appear, in consequence of lameness. The race was not trotted out, however, the judges believing that there was a collusion, and after the second, the bets were declared off. After this decision was reached, Plympton was brought up, and on examination was found to be troubled with the thumps, and was allowed to withdraw.

SUMMARY.

HALL'S HALF-MILE TRACK, Coney Island Road, Monday, Aug. 12.—Purse and stake, $400; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. McMahone, gr. m. Butterfly	2	1	0
Col. Dickeys' blk. g. Plympton	1	2	dr.
J. H. Phillips' b. m. Fanny Osborn	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.40	1:20	2:41
Second heat	.42	1:21½	2:49

SECOND RACE.

This was a double-team race for a purse of $100, mile heats, best three in five, in which there were four teams entered and but two answered the judges' call, viz.: Col. Dickey's b. g. Tom King and mate and J. H. Phillips' blk. s. W. H. Ripley and mate. Both were splendid teams, and showed immense turns of speed, and on a full-mile track could trot below 2:30. The following are the particulars:

FIRST HEAT.—Ripley and mate were the favorites at two to one. They received a splendid start on the first attempt, but when they went round the turn Ripley and mate led three lengths, and opened the gap to eight lengths on the backstretch, passing the quarter-pole that distance ahead in 41 seconds. On the lower turn Tom King and mate broke, and Ripley came to the half-mile about 100 yards in advance in 1:20. They were pulled almost to a stand-still on the backstretch, and came in easy winners by four lengths. Time—2:56½.

SECOND HEAT.—They received an even send off, but on the turn Ripley and mate showed in front, and at the quarter-pole were eight lengths ahead of their competitors in 42 seconds. On the lower turn they increased their lead to ten lengths, and passed the half mile that distance in advance in 1:23. They kept in this position to the three-quarters, when they were taken in hand, and won on an easy jog by two lengths in 2:53.

THIRD HEAT.—Tom King and mate had half a length the best of the start, but broke on the turn, and before they settled down Ripley and mate had reached the quarter-pole in 43 seconds, twenty lengths ahead of them. At the half mile, in 1:21, they were leading Tom King and mate more than a hundred yards, and were then jogged home, winning the heat and race by four lengths in 3:00.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $100, for double teams; $70 to first and $30 to second; miles heats, best three in five:

J. H. Phillips entered blk. s. W. H. Ripley and mate	1	1	1
Col. Dickey entered b. g. Tom King and mate	2	2	2
J. Campbell entered br. m. Lady Wheeler and mate	dr.		
J. Denton entered b. g. German Bill and mate	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.41	1:20	2:56½
Second heat	.42	1:23	2:53
Third heat	.43	1:21	3:00

THIRD RACE.

This was a match for $500 between the s. g. Climax, to carry Col. Dickey's weight, about 200 pounds, and the s. m. Fanny Fern, to carry 178 pounds. The race was stubbornly contested, but the 28 pounds extra told on the speed of Fanny Fern, and although she struggled gamely through, Climax beat her in three straight heats.

FIRST HEAT.—The third score was a "go" on even terms, but on the turn Fanny was a length in front, but on the backstretch she was collared by Climax, who then broke, and Fanny led him a half-length at the quarter-pole in 41 seconds. On the lower turn Climax passed Fanny, and at the half-mile, in 1:20, led her a length. When on the backstretch Fanny left her feet, and Climax got four lengths away at the three-quarter pole, and won by that distance in 2:40.

SECOND HEAT.—They received the word on the second attempt together, but at the turn Climax forged a length to the front, and led that distance to the quarter-pole in 40½ seconds. On the lower turn Fanny broke, and Climax got two lengths away at the half-mile, in 1:19, and on the turn three lengths. On the backstretch, however, Fanny closed upon Climax, and the latter led two lengths at the three-quarters. Fanny closed upon her competitor on the lower turn, but on the homestretch she broke, and Climax won, by three lengths, in 2:39.

THIRD HEAT.—They were away head and head on the first time, but Climax was soon in front, and had a length at the quarter-pole, in 40 seconds. On the lower turn they were on even terms, and a fine struggle ensued between them on the homestretch to the half-mile, where Climax was a neck ahead, in 1:20. On the turn Fanny broke, and Climax was at the three-quarters with a lead of three lengths, but on the lower turn Fanny trotted fast, and Climax beat her home by a length and a half, in 2:38.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Match $500; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Col. Dickey's s. g. Climax (Dickey's weight)	1	1	1
J. H. Phillips's s. m. Fanny Fern (178 pounds)	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.41	1:20	2:40
Second heat	.40½	1:19	2:39
Third heat	.40	1:20	2:38

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	77	86	88	82
Stand of Bar. in inch	29.98	29.98	..	29.95

Hygrometer at noon, 79.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 78°; 6 A. M., 77°; 9 A. M., 80°; 12 M., 86½°; 4 P. M., 92°; 6 P. M., 86°; 9 P. M., 79°; 12 P. M., 78°. Average temperature yesterday, 82°.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A great number of the Crispins are thrown out of employment, owing to a slack of work.

Isaac Freedman, aged eleven years, of No. 979 Second-avenue, was drowned while bathing in the East River, at the foot of Fifty-eighth-street.

The Journeymen Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union celebrated its anniversary yesterday by a picnic and Summer-night's festival at Jones' Wood.

The remains of a man found yesterday off Blackwell's Island were identified as those of a patient who had escaped from the Lunatic Asylum a few days ago.

Patrolmen Patrick Reynolds, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and John O'Shaughnessy and Henry Gross, of the Fourteenth Precinct, were dismissed the Department yesterday.

Phillip Mattineau, a German, forty years of age, of Avenue C and Eleventh-street, who fell from a ladder at No. 213 Broome-street several days ago, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

Wm. T. Johnson was arrested yesterday by Detectives Clapp and Livington, of the Central Office, for stealing a gold watch and articles of jewelry from Mrs. Norris, of Cold Spring, N. Y.

William Renny was committed at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for attempting to rob Wm. McClary, door-keeper at the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station, of his gold watch.

John H. Robinson was yesterday committed by Justice Cox on his own confession that he had stolen a set of harness valued at $25, from George W. Hatrick, of No. 103 West Thirtieth-street.

John Brice, aged fifty-eight, a native of Austria, deck hand on board the barge Wm. A. Sumner, at Pier No. 5 East River, injured by a railroad accident at Athens, N. Y., on the 19th ult., died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Peter Barca, aged thirty-five, a native of Switzerland, while intoxicted, jumped or fell out of a third-story window of No. 36 East Houston-street, and receive serious injuries. He was cared for by the Swiss Benevolent Society.

George Geiger, aged twenty-five, a native of Germany, died at the Ninety-ninth-street Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries received several days ago, by falling out of a milk-wagon at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue.

Morris Henry, of No. 137 Delancey-street, received a severe cut across the wrist in Jacob Geyer's lager-beer saloon, No. 212 Seventh-street, by some unknown person striking him with a beer glass. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday morning Wm. Dunn, aged twenty, residing at No. 15 Dry Dock street, was intoxicated and disorderly in front of his residence. Patrolman Ginley, of the Eleventh Precinct, ordered him to go into the house and keep quiet. Dunn retired, and in a few moments returned with a broad ax, and struck the officer, cutting him severely across the wrist. Dunn was arrested and locked up.

Yesterday afternoon, while Xavier Herm, a butcher of No. 410 Greenwich-street, was in the act of ejecting James McLaughlin from his store, the latter assaulted him with a knife, cutting his hand severely. McLaughlin was locked in the Tombs.

John Munday, a seaman on board the ship Hudson, was taken to Park Hospital suffering from a fracture of both legs, caused by falling from the fore-royal yard-arm to the deck on the 26th ult., while the ship was in the British Channel.

During a quarrel, last evening, between Theodore Curtis, of No. 423 East Twelfth-street, and Bernhard Newman, of No. 413 East Twelfth-street, Curtis stabbed Newman in the neck with a butcher's knife, causing a very severe wound. Curtis was arrested and locked up at the First-avenue Police Station.

Last night Mr. George Kampton, a mason, residing in Williamsburg, was attacked at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street by a gang of ruffians who infest that locality, and struck on the head with a slung-shot, wounding him seriously. He was conveyed to his home. The ruffians escaped.

James Beach, aged fourteen, of No. 230 East Twenty-ninth-street, while jumping from an incoming train at the Grand Central Depot yesterday morning, was knocked down and run over by a train going in the opposite direction, and had both legs crushed. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Grand Jury presented a large number of indictments in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Two for assault and battery were found against Jim Cusick, alias the "Man-eater." Cusick will be brought to trial on Friday. It is probable that the Grand Jury will remain in session during the week.

At midnight on Sunday, Geo. Ridolean and Joseph Bouvert, both Frenchmen, of No. 16 Spring-street, became engaged in a fight. Ridolean was severely beaten about the head. He was taken to the Mulberry-street Station, and Police Surgeon McDonnell was summoned by telegraph. After waiting three hours for the surgeon, Ridolean's friends became disgusted and took him home. Bouvert was locked up.

Yesterday morning Joseph Monroe and Joseph Calligan, Irish laborers, residing at No. 1,242 Second-avenue, engaged in a quarrel, in the course of which Monroe stabbed Calligan in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. Calligan was taken to Bellevue Hospital and Monroe surrendered to Sergt. Armstrong, of the Nineteenth Precinct. He alleges that Calligan was the aggressor and that the knife was used in self-defense.

BROOKLYN.

There were nine small-pox and ten typhoid fever cases reported last week.

Rose Russell, imprisoned for a similar offense, was also released on the same grounds.

The Health office issued 298 burial permits last week. There were 100 births and 45 marriages reported.

William Overate, of De Kalb-avenue, near Kent-avenue, was prostrated by heat yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Jay and Water streets.

John Farrell, charged with attempting to burn "Rotten Row," on Third-avenue, last Saturday night, will be examined before Justice Delmar on Friday.

There was a truce between the police and liquor-dealers on Sunday, owing to a modified order of Inspector Folk, issued last Saturday. Liquor was sold as usual.

Ann Duplain, imprisoned for an assault on Jane Hill, was released on habeas corpus yesterday, on the ground that she was forced into a trial before she was ready.

The Controller finds that the law authorizes the raising of money to pay the additional fifty police required by the Commissioners. The force will therefore be increased.

John O'Brien, residing at the corner of Nostrand and Flushing-avenues, Brooklyn, had three fingers of his left hand torn off yesterday afternoon by being caught in the machinery of a saw-mill.

Saturday night Wendell Hauck and Chas. Kellam fought with chisels in a lager-beer saloon on Meserole-street, near Graham-avenue, E. D. Hauck cut Kellam's head so severely that he was unable to appear in Court. Hauck was remanded to await the result of Kellam's injuries.

LONG ISLAND.

The East River Ferry Company has commenced the rebuilding of its landings and ferry-houses, at Hunter's Point, intending to finish the work similar to their new house and slips at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, New-York.

Philip Knippel was working at a street extension in the Third Ward of Long Island City yesterday, when a large amount of earth fell upon him, badly fracturing one of his legs. Dr. Dennler set the limb and the patient is likely to recover.

LONG ISLAND.

A train of cars which left Brooklyn Depot Sunday evening ran off the track near Fresh Pond, breaking four cars and the engine. No person was injured.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Frederick J. Schull has been appointed Postmaster for the village of Verplancks, on the Hudson.

NEW-JERSEY.

Henry Duley, a horse-car driver, was sunstruck while passing through York-street, Jersey City, yesterday.

The decomposed body of a child about one year old was found floating in the bay near Caven Point, on Sunday.

During two days past one physician has reported eight new cases of small-pox at the Second Precinct Police Station, in Jersey City.

John Harrison, of Newark, an excursionist by the steamer Magenta to Rockaway, was drowned in the Narrows on Sunday evening.

James Tennelly, a young man employed by P. Brady, a contractor on the Perth Amboy and Elizabethport Railroad, died in Elizabethport on Sunday night from the effects of a sunstroke received during the day.

In the case of William Gill, a boy who was drowned in the Spruce-street quarry, Jersey City Heights, last Friday, the Coroner's jury has rendered a verdict of accidental death, and censured the owner of the quarry for leaving it exposed.

Mr. William McAdams, a prominent citizen of Elizabeth, was drowned on Saturday evening, near Buckwheat Island, off Chelsea. He had gone out in the morning for a sail with his sons, and was returning. They attempted to reef the yacht, when the boom struck him and knocked him overboard.

An affray occurred yesterday afternoon in front of a saloon kept by Henry Shaffer, in Commerce-street, Newark, in which a German named John Schorth was wounded by a colored man named Henry Helling. The negro was arrested and taken to the Police Station, where he declared that Schorth's wound was caused by the broken glass of a window against which he had fallen.

The second annual festival of the Jersey City Schuetzencorps began yesterday at Mount Pleasant Park, on Jersey City Heights. A large number of invited guests were present. The Schuetzencorps formed in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, at 9 o'clock A. M., and paraded through the streets leading to the grounds. The company, on arrival at the Park, were received with a salute from Schuman's Battery.

Mrs. William F. Day, of No. 32 Fair-street, Newark, was shot in the shoulder yesterday while leaning out of her window. Detective Smith searched the premises in the neighborhood, and discovered a rifle secreted in a coopershop in the rear of No. 32. He arrested two men found on the premises, who gave their names as Charles Kreither and Zachariah Henry. They denied all knowledge of the shooting, but were locked up for examination.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the Minnesota, at 10 A. M....For Germany, by the Hanover, at 11 A. M....For Hayti and Turk's Island, by the Vicksburg, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.	
South, Through	7 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—Miss Ann McPherson, Thos. Tobin, Dr. Brandreth, A. Farrell, Wm. Randolph, John Russell, Jas. Buckworth, Chas. Hodgetts, H. Meyer, John Pritchard, Mrs. Mary Pritchard, Wm. Kinmax, Rev. Jas. Cantrell, Jas. Clarke, Chas. Warren, Mrs. Mary Dunn, Miss Mary Dunn, Mrs. Jane Poundstone, Ambrose Wood, Lewis Allen, Henry Wall, John Hall, Patrick De Hemer, Frank Miller, Mrs. Annie Miller, Jas. Cox, Wm. McAllister, Mrs. E. Hodgson, Adam Hendrickson, Sam'l Warburton, Mrs. Mary Warburton, Master Sam'l Warburton, Master John Warburton, Jas. Nelson, Wm. Josephes, Arthur Lenson, Sydney Gough, Mrs. Emily Gough, Master Arthur Gough, Miss Annie Gough, Miss Emily Gough, Master Sydney Gough, Master J. W. Cox.

In steam-ship James Adger, from Charleston.—G. M. McKithen, J. H. Johnson, J. Egan, W. S. Clark, L. Petree, E. H. Sylla, J. P. Pettie, Mrs. Claffy, C. H. Guild, B. R. Riordan and wife, R. Pollock, G. Stovan, F. Strait, H. Kohn, J. S. Davidson, J. H. Fearry, J. S. Tharis, C. Kavanagh, Capt. Ferres, Lieut. Lesser, A. L. Tyler, D. McPherson, Col. G. W. Bradley, N. Ritter, A. R. Lewith, J. J. Chesboum, A. H. Brown, George Gage and wife, W. J. Magrath, Jr., R. Boyleston, Lieut. Burrows, B. L. White, E. B. Jackson and wife, T. S. O'Brien, T. M. Harsey, R. S. Bruns, M. A. Ready, Miss S. Jones, Mrs. A. Conlin and children, Miss A. Murphey, Mrs. Kavanagh, T. S. Brady, Jerry Secession, T. Spencer, J. H. Cromwell, H. Phillips, P. L. Knox, R. McKay, J. Richardson, L. Bomist, R. S. Cohen, L. T. Reid, R. Westerfelt, P. L. Gumer, James Thompson, Mrs. J. Hammond.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—Miss Milner, Miss Evers, Dr. Robert Watts, R. D. Sawyer, W. K. Kitchen, Jr., Edward Francke and lady, W. J. Best, Capt. Chandler and lady, Miss Eva Watkins, Miss Maria Smith, Benj. Gruggs, D. M. Dumanson, J. E. Thomas, J. F. Hume and lady, W. K. Kitchen and lady, Jas. Kitchen, Robert Francke, Mr. Oakford, Miss C. Chandler, Mrs. C. Tinson, Geo. P. Ward, Jos. Wardley, A. Nelson, S. Gardner and lady, John Blake.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:08 | Sun sets.....7:01 | Moon sets..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.1:40 | Gov. Island..2:29 | Hell Gate....3:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Vesper, Davis, Chester, Penn., and Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Cissey, (Br.,) Spencer, London, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Clanranold, (Br.,) Erskine, Liverpool, Henderson Bros.; Webster, Whitney, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Celestial Empire, Stewart, Bremen, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Libero, (Ital.,) Mozzo, Cork or Falmouth, Smith & Lockwood; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Fenwick, (Br.,) Toye, Rotterdam, &c., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; August, (Ger.,) Ohrloff, Konigsberg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Robert Mowe, Abbott, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Stephen Bishop, Gilkey, Montevideo for orders, Walsh, Field & Way.

Schrs. Francis French, Sutphen, Richmond, Van Brunt & Son; G. A. Pierce, Kelly, Salem; Adrianna, (Br.,) Hamlyn, St. John, N. B.; Active, (Br.,) Edgett, St. John, N. B.; Ranneys, (Br.,) Pender, Queenstown for orders, Geo. F. Bulley; Rover, Frith, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, which arr on the 11th, reports Aug. 4, 476 miles West of Fastnet, spoke ship Pomona, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for New-York; 7th, 402 miles E. of Cape Race, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steamer bound E.; 8th, 92 miles do., met a ship-rigged steamer bound do.; 11th, 184 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamer India, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool July 31, Queenstown Aug. 1, with mdse. and 562 passengers to Williams & Guion: Aug. 8, lat. 42 37 N., lon. 50 57 W., passed bark Weymouth, (Br.,) bound E.; Aug. 9, 8 P. M., lat. 41 58, N. lon. 58 20, W., steam-ship Idaho, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbitts, Liverpool Aug. 1 and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Ship Khandeish, (Br.,) Sennett, Calcutta April 7, and Sand Head 10th, with mdse. to Calvocoressi & Rodocanachi; April 24, 54 miles N. and 89 degrees E. longitude experienced a heavy gale from S. and S. W., with a very high sea and terrific squalls, which lasted 6 ds, which prevented us from crossing the equator before the 1st of May; when the wind veered from N., variable light airs, with a very heavy cross-sea from the southward; from May 1 to 8th, experienced variable weather, wind from all quarters, attended with squalls, much rain, thunder and lightning; May 9, got the S. E. trades, but variable and unsettled, which carried us to lat. 28 S., lon. 51 E., May 22, had a heavy gale from the W. which lasted 48 hours and veered to S. S. E.; 28th, lat. 28 S., lon. 37 E., experienced strong westerly gales, high seas, with thunder and lightning, which lasted 24 hours, when it veered to N. E., still blowing terrifically, with high cross-sea; 31st, still blowing a hard gale; in the evening sighted the land about Hole in the Wall; wind moderated all of a sudden, the sea running all directions, making it very confused and like a boiling pot; June 31, wind unsteady from all quarters of the compass; 6 P. M., vivid lightning from the N. W., took in all sails except the three lower topsails; 7½ P. M., very heavy swells from the N. W., with heavy rain through the night, moderate 8 A. M. on the 2d; furled mizzen and fore lower topsails and weather side of the main lower topsail; at this time blowing terrific with a high sea running, and nothing on the ship but the goose-winged main topsail and foot of the main spencer, the violence of the wind hove the ship on her side, and filling the lee deck over the combings of the main hatch, including saloon cabins aft, topgallant forecastle, port side, washing the saloon bunks and bedding away, with everything movable on deck, stove galley, &c., carried away topgallant bulwarks and stancheons from break of forecastle to after part of main rigging, port side; washed the port life-boat off the sides, leaving the stern-post to the davit tackle; cut the fore davit tackle, and let her drift away with everything attached; in this helpless position the ship lay at the mercy of the wind and waves until this fearful gale abated toward evening. Midnight, more moderate wind; wore ship to the westward. June 3, sighted the land about Hole in the Wall, and had 48 hours calms and light baffling airs; 6th, got a light breeze from N. E., which lasted 12 hours; 7th, again had a gale blowing down at short intervals to blow all the stronger after during the night of the gale there was nothing on the ship but the goose-winged main topsail, the force of the sea making a clean breach over her, and throughout the gales the crew never took their clothes off, being at all times ready to set steadying canvass on the ship between the terrific gusts of wind; morning of the 14th wind moderated and veered around by S. to N., and again come from the N. W.; June 15, lat. 35 07, lon. 15 10 E., N. W. gale continuing, with a very high, confused sea, violent squalls, much thunder and lightning until June 19, in lat. 32 50 S., lon. 13 50, when we got the wind W. S. W., heavy squalls and high sea; ship under close reefed topsails, having been in this terrific weather 20 ds. since sighting Hole-in-the-Wall; to round the Cape, the crew nearly all worn out with fatigue, and having had nothing dry to shift with, their hands all covered with sores and salt-water boils; the carpenter, an aged man of great experience and who has constantly been a carpenter of ships thirty-three years, gives his opinion that no wooden ship could have lived through the same trying circumstances. The above weather lasted until the 22d, when it became light and variably with a very heavy swell from the S. W. to lat. 23 S. Did not get the S. E. trades until lat. 11 S. They were then light and variable from E., S. E. to S. W. several times within 24 hours. Crossed the equator in the Atlantic July 14; 21st got the N. E. trades in 11 35 N., lon. 33 50 W., but light and variable. July 27, wind light and variable from the eastward, with fierce lightning all the horizon, with vivid forked lightning to the N. W.; 28th, lat. 24 15 N., lon. 50 W., lost the N. E. trades, wind variable from N. W. to S. E., vivid lightning and heavy-colored clouds; 29th, 4 P. M., a very heavy water-spout broke about one-half mile from the ship; remainder of the passage had light variable airs; Aug. 12, at 5 A. M., received pilot from Pilot-boat No. 12, light-ship bearing W., N. W. 7 miles.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Aug. 10, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. Aug. 10, 45 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steam-ship City of Merida, hence for Havana.

Bark Ida Mathilde, (N. G.,) Gronow, Malaga 59 ds., with mdse. to Hatton, Watson & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 16th; took the southern passage, and had light winds and calms.

Bark Ezio, (Aust.,) Bach, Cardiff 53 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather; was 11 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Bark Wilhelm Kesker, (N. G.,) Burmeister, Hamburg 54 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had strong westerly winds to the Banks; from thence 21 ds., with fine weather.

Bark Marie, (Norw.,) Kjole, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather; was 14 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Assunta, (Ital.,) Lauro, Leghorn 55 ds., with mdse. to Fabricolli & Co.—vessel to order. Passed Gibraltar July 2; made a middle passage and had fine weather.

Bark Libertas, (Aust.,) Lucovich, Antwerp 60 ds., with mdse. to Siocovich & Co.; made a southern passage, and had variable weather; was 15 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Brig Carolus, (Ital.,) Muro, Marseilles 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 27; made a southern passage and had light winds and calms.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Rogers, Mayaguez, P. R., July 25, with sugar and molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Clara Jenkins, (of Bangor, Me.,) Coombs, Malaga 40 ds., with mdse. to Gomez, Willis & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Snow Flake, (of Fowey,) Todd, Fowey, 29 ds., with china clay to Davis, Wolf & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Made a middle passage, and had fine weather; was 10 ds. W. of the Banks.

Schr. Charlie Cobb, Perry, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Native, Davis, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Silas Wright, Brown, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Tunis De Pew, Sherder, Virginia, for Nyack.
Schr. T. Raymond, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Belle Halladay, Potter, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. James Hoffman, Kropshire, New-Haven.
Schr. C. H. Northam, Pelton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. Pander, Brown, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. George B. Conover, Perry, Stonington.
Schr. Staten Islander, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. J. & D. Cranmer, Mathews, Virginia.
Schr. Olando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. M. S. Tibbitts, Roberts, Virginia.
Schr. C. H. Kirk, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. Walter Jones, Elsey, Virginia.
Schr. M. G. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.
Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morris, Stamford.
Schr. John Wright, Allen, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Robin Hood, Robinson, Hartford.
Schr. Brazos, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. B. F. Reeves, Brannon, Virginia.
Schr. M. E. Byard, Camp, Virginia.
Schr. Morning Star, Smith, Norwich.
Schr. Neptune, Mitchell, New-Haven.
Schr. A. R. Price, Price, Virginia.
Schr. C. Goodwin, Bishop, Hartford.
Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.
Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Norwalk.
Schr. Jim Butler, Jeline, Virginia.
Schr. Napoleon, Pharo, Virginia.
Schr. Emily, Clum, Virginia.
Schr. Palestine, Pharo, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Arr. steamers William Crane, from Baltimore; Panther, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; bark Margaret Edward, from Beyrout.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 12.—Arr. steamer Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 12.—Passed in for Baltimore brig Agnes Barton, from Cardenas; bark Paladin, from Rio, reports July 30, in lat. 23 30, lon. 64 40, spoke United States ship Portsmouth, from Rio, for New-York; all well.

Passed in bark Don Justo, from Cardiff, for City Point; bark Pauline, from Liverpool, for Richmond.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 12.—Arr. brig George Burnham, from Cardenas; bark Sarah B. Hale, from Sagua, both for orders.

Sld. brig Branch, for Portland, and brig L. L. Wadsworth, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—Sld. Aug. 10 steam-ship Cortes, for New-York.

Arr. steam-ship St. Louis, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 10.—Arr. steamer Metis, from Providence, with excursionists; schrs. Josephine, from Elizabethport, for Boston; Belle, do., for Cambridgeport; Maggie Cummins, Cohasset, for Philadelphia; Clara Rankins, Ipswich, for do.; Grace Girdler, Salem, for do.; Joseph Maxfield and R. L. Tay, Boston, for do.; Mary Percy, Augusta, for Newport; Centurion, Bangor, for Providence; Dexalo, do., for Pawtucket; Francis Ellen, for New-York; Czar, Port Caledonia, for do.; H. B. Diverty, Salem, do.

Passed by, schr. James Ford.

Sld. brigs Acadia, S. P. Brown and Maria Wheeler; schrs. Ira Bliss, H. A. Butler, Osprey, James Garcelon, G. L. and Harriet.

Aug. 11.—Arr. brigs Almira, Hoboken, for Boston; Whitaker, Elizabethport, for do.; schrs. Wm. E. Barnes and Georgiana, do., for do.; Maryland, Philadelphia, for do.; Star, Baltimore for Saco; Commerce, New-York, for Belfast; Alnomak, do., for South Thomaston; James L. Maloy, New-Market, N. H., for Philadelphia; Eugene, Wellfleet, for Philadelphia; Helene, Gardiner, for do.; Emily & Jenny, Salem, for do.; Ida L., Boston, for do.; R. C. Thomas, do., for Georgetown, D. C.; J. B. Vandusen, do., for Washington; Ella Amsden, do., for Baltimore; Nelson Harvey, do., for New-York; Abby Morton, Dorchester, for do.; Ira Laffriener, Salem, for do.; Union, Calais, for Providence; Julia, do., for New-Bedford.

Passed by, schr. Koret, Calais for New-York.

Sld. all vessels, excepting steamer Metis; bark Annie M. Gray; brig Haze; schrs. Maria Louisa, Loony, G. G. Bird, Edna Harwood, Clara, Montezuma, J. E. Manning, H. B. Diverty, R. L. Tay, R. C. Thomas, Ida L., Union, Georgiana, Ira Laffrienier, Nelson Harvey and Abby Morton.

12th.—Arr. steamer Enterprise, Lanesville, for New-London; schrs. Harper, Manhattanville, for East Weymouth; Frances, Philadelphia, for St. John; Julia A. Garrison, Annie Megee, Boston, for Philadelphia; John Cadwallader, Gloucester, for do.; Lizzie Florence, Portland, for New-York; Para, Machias, for do.

Sld. all vessels bound W.

Spoken.

May 2, by ship Khanderah, in lat. 1 S., lon. 93 E., spoke bark Elida, (Norw.,) from Rangoon for Falmouth; May 3, lat. 3 S., lon. 93 E., spoke Isabella Keer, (Br.,) from Calcutta for Greenwich, 28 ds. out; same date, bark Camelot, (Br.,) from Mauritius for Falmouth, 9 ds. out; June 2, lat. 32, lon. 30, ship Glee Maiden, (Br.,) from —— for Queenstown, 69 ds. out; 4th, lat. 31 56, lon. 29 40, ship Gibana, (Br.,) from Calcutta for Jamaica, 60 ds. out; same date, lat. 31 N., lon. 63, brig Little Fury; Aug. 3, lat. 39, lon. 69, schr. Sam Slick, from —— for New-York.

July 24, by bark Wilhelm Resker, in lat. 44, lon. 40 18, spoke bark Queen, (Norw.,) from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Aug. 5, by bark Assunta, 100 miles N. W. of Bermuda, spoke brig Terisita.

July 26, by schr. Snow Flake, in lat. 40 24, lon. 38 37, spoke brig Cossik, steering E.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 12.—The Williams & Guion line steam-ship Wyoming, Capt. Whineray, from New-York July 31, for Liverpool, arr. here at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 12.—The Hamburg-American line steam-ship Holsatia, Capt. Barends, from New-York Aug. 1, for Hamburg, touched at this port yesterday at 12 o'clock noon.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 12.—The steam-ship Tagus, from Aspinwall and West Indian ports, arr. here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—The steam ship Scandinavian, from Quebec and Montreal, and steam-ship Jurist, from New-Orleans July 20, arr. here today.

For Hotels, Clubs, and Restaurants.
SILVER SOLDERED GERMAN SILVER
PLATED WARE.
SAMPLES NOW IN STOCK.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
1871.
Report of Judges upon GILT and BRONZE CHANDELIERS, GLASS CHANDELIERS and BRONZES, exhibited by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.:
"*We fully agree that the bronze fixtures are superior in artistic design, workmanship and finish to any made in this country, and probably in the world. The bronzes, especially the large pieces which are copied from the French, are the best productions of the country. The glass chandeliers are equal if not superior to the celebrated Osler manufacture, (English,) which have been heretofore acknowledged the best in the world. The glass is of unusual whiteness. They rank A1.* W. B. OGDEN, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Act. Recording Secretary.
SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, Corresponding Secretary."
WAREROOMS OF
Mitchell, Vance & Co.,
No. 597 Broadway, New-York.

Standard Scales.
Fairbanks' Hay, Stock and Cattle Scales.
CAUTION.
The well-earned reputation of our Scales has induced the makers of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition.
If such makers were capable of constructing good Scales they would have no occasion to borrow our name.
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.
Railroad, Track, Depot, Hay, Coal, Platform, Counter, &c.

Also, Patent Alarm Money Drawers, Coffee and Drug Mills, and Copying Presses.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
NO. 311 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
NO. 118 MILK-ST., BOSTON.

THE GARDNER
FIRE EXTINGUISHER!
Patented Feb. 14 and Dec. 26, 1871; March 12, 1872.

The last, best, cheapest and most effective. Entirely different from and superior to other Extinguishers. AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM FIRE!
It is always ready for instant use, perfectly simple in operation, and prompt and efficient in its action. It is in daily use by steam-ships, manufacturers, railroads and fire departments throughout the country, and has saved MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY. The Government has adopted it for the protection of naval vessels and Army Posts.
Send for descriptive circulars to
WALTON BROS, No. 96 Liberty-st., and
TULLY, DAVENPORT & CO.,
No. 81 Chambers-st., New-York.

Manhattan Market Co.
OFFICE
REMOVED
TO MARKET BUILDING,
12th-av. and 34th-st., North River.

RUTUPRE
Successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, at his Radical Cure Truss Office. Instruments for all physical deformities scientifically made and adjusted Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent female to wait upon ladies.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic or detention from business. Henry A. Daniels, M. D., 144 Lexington-av.